The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,860 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Maule	10th Decr.
L CANTHAY	3963	500	R. Ashdown	17th ,,
L ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2954	500	G. Scrivenor	14th ,,
L GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. H. Selwood	2 at ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3302	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	500	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3911	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4021	700	E. G. Sead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3936	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3035	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3369	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the 2-hours passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3936	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000 803	10th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Barawa" will sail as above on 10th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282 tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

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TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) sailing at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

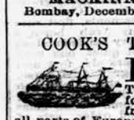
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 4, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

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THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testify to its excellence.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10-12 per doz. Pints Rs. 6. per doz. Cash.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and Sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

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TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 150, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B- C F-Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

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Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

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Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
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New Regulation ·455 bore, Plated Rs. 50.

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Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated Rs. 85, cash.
New Regulation ·455 bore, Blued Rs. 90.
ditto Plated Rs. 95.
Oak Cases and Fittings Complete for Revolvers ..... each Rs. 16.
Solid Leather Holder Sling and Pouch ..... each ,, 11

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With Case and Fittings Complete Rs. 72.

TREACHER'S "GEAR" AIR GUNS—
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Slugs for ditto Rs. 24, box.
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Ammunition of every kind.

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SUNDRIES.

	Rs. a.
BAITING NEEDLES ..... per doz.	0
BASKETS, best French Willow ..... each.	9 0
BAITS, Artificial Fish, of kinds and sizes, as Wriggler, Clipper, Paragon, Glass-eyed Dace, Cleopatra, &c. &c. ..... each from 1-6 to	2 4
CLEARING RINGS, brass-jointed ..... each	1 4
COPPER WIRE, for Binding ..... per hank	0 10
DISGORGERS ..... ,,	0 4
FLIES, artificial, small size ..... per doz.	2
Do. do. medium size ..... ,,	2
Do. do. large ,, ... ,,	2 10
Do. do. Salmon ..... ,,	3 6
FLOATS, Cork ..... each.	0 3
Do. do. large size ..... ,,	0 5
FLY-BOOKS ..... ,,	5 12
FLY FISHERS' COMPANIONS ..... ,,	5 12
GAFF HOOKS, unmounted ..... ,,	1 0
GIMP, best ..... per yard	0 4
GUT, best Silkworm, Salmon ..... per hank	8
Do. do. Trout ..... ,,	4
GUT CASTING LINES, 3 yards, single ..... each	0 12
Do. do. do. do. extra strong for Mahseer ..... ,,	1 0
Do. do. do. double ..... ,,	2 0
Do. do. do. treble twisted ,,	2 0
Do. do. do. do. extra strong for Mahseer	2 10

HOOKS.

	Rs. a.
HOOKS, loose, best Limerick, small size, plain, tinted or ringed, per doz.	0 4
Do. do. do. medium do. do. do. ,,	0 5
Do do. do. large do. do. do. ,,	0 6
Do. do. do. extra large, ringed ..... ,,	0 8
Do. do. do. "peculiar eyed" ..... ,,	0 12
Do. treble brazed, extra stout, medium size ,,	1 0
Do. do. do. do. large do ,,	2 8
Do. do. do. do. very strong made specially for Mahseer ..... ,,	3 0
HOOKS ON GIMP, single ..... ,,	1 4
Do. do. treble ..... ,,	2 12
HOOKS ON GUT, single ..... ,,	1 0
Do. do. treble ..... ,,	2 0
Do, mounted on flights, especially adopted for Mahseer fishing, as follows:—	
Parson's Tackle to Gimp or Gut ..... each	0 8
Thomas' 7 Hook Tackle to Gimp or Gut ..... ,,	0 12
Thomas' 10 Hook Tackle do. do. ..... ,,	1 8
Pennell's Tackle do. do. ..... ,,	1 4
Francis' Tackle do. do. ..... ,,	0 12
INSECTS, artificial, per card of 1 doz., assorted	2 0
LANDING NETS, folding, with socket for handle ..... each	4 0
Do. do. Handles for ..... ,,	1 12
LEAD SINKERS, Barrel shaped, assorted sizes, each 3 as per doz.	1 4
Do. do. do. do. fitted with spiral brass wire at each end, in order to attach to or take off the line quickly ....each 4 as., per doz.	2 0
Do. Canadian, swivel pattern ,, 6 ,, ,,	3 12
Do. Looped at ends ,, 4 ,, ,,	2 0
LEAD TWINE, per bundle	1 2

LINES.

	Rs. a.
LINES, plaited silk ..... per length of 60 yards	5 8
Do. do. ..... ,, 80 ,,	7 0
Do. do. ..... ,, 100 ,,	9 0
Do. waterproof plaited silk ,, 60 ,,	8 8
Do. do. do. ..... Extra strong for Mahseer ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. ....per length of 80 ,,	11 0
Do. do. do. ..... Extra strong for Mahseer ,,	14 0
Do. do. do. ....per length of 100 ,,	13 8
Do. do. do. ..... Extra strong for Mahseer ,,	16 0
Do. patent silk and hair ....per length of 60 ,,	6 12
Do. do. do. ..... ,, 80 ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, 100 ,,	11 0
Do, Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Undressed Cable ..... ,, 80 ,,	2 8
Do, Extra strong and thick ,, 80 ,,	3 0
Do, do. do. Waterproof ,, 80 ,,	3 0
Do. do. do. do. Extra strong and thick ..... 80 ,,	3 8

TRACES.

	Rs. a.
Traces Gimp	0 10
Do. do, with leads	0 10
Do. Gut, single, 1½ yards, with 2 Brass or Steel Swivels	0 13

TRACES.

	Rs. a.
Do. do. Treble twisted do. do. do.	1 12
Do. do. Extra strong for Mahseer, single or twisted	1 12
Do. do. Wire, single	0 10
Do. do. twisted	1 0
Do. do. plaited ,, 80 ,, ...	8 0
Do. do. do. ,, 100 ,, ...	9 8
Do. do. Enamelled ,, 80 ,, ...	8 0
Do. do. do. ,, 100 ,, ...	9 8

MINNOWS.

	Rs. a.
MINNOWS, artificial, 2 inch "Phantom" ..... each	2 0
Do. do. 3 do. do. ..... ,,	2 4
Do. do. 4 do. do. ..... ,,	2 8
MINNOWS continued, The "Caledonain," assorted sizes ..... ,,	2 0
,, ,, The "Devon," do.	
each 1-3 to ..... each	2 0
BULL-CAPS, for floats ..... per doz.	1 12

REELS.

	Rs. a.
REELS, brass, with secret checks, 2½ inch	5 0
Do. do. do. 3 do.	6 0
Do. do. do. 3½ do.	7 4
Do. do. do. 4 do.	9 8
Do. do. do. 4½ do.	11 0
REELS, Bronzed, with secret checks and revolving plate—2½ inch ..... each	7 0
Do. do. do. do. 3 inch ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. do. 3½ inch ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. do. 4 inch ,,	12 8

RODS.

	Rs. a.
RODS, Fly, 12 feet, Best Hickory, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt, and landing net handle	16 8
Do do, Very Superior, Greenheart, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top, hollow butt, no landing net handle	24 0
Do. General, 13 feet, 5 joints, 2 spare tops	17 0
Do. do, as above, of superior quality, 3 spare tops	24 0
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Do. do. do. 15 feet, 4 joints, with extra strong top for trolling	22 0
Do. Trolling, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top	15 0
Do. do. as above, of superior quality	20 0

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RINGS, Split and Keepers, Stout, assorted sizes	0 5
Do. Upright, Brass Wire Rod Rings ,,	0 10
Do. do. Solid Brass do. ,,	1 8
Do. Brass End Rings ,,	0 5
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Do. Fishing Gazette pattern ,,	3 8
SILK, for binding and mounting ..... per skein	0 8
SPIKES for Rods with Screw ..... each	0 12

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Do. do. Flat Metal Electroplated, Plain Painted ..... each	2 0
Do. do. Fishing Gazette Spinning spoon	1 14
Do. do. The "Acme" Spinning Bait ,,	2 0
Do. do. The "Bell's Life" Spinner ,,	2 0
Do. do. The Archimedian ..... ,,	1 12

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	Rs. a.
SPOON BAITS, 1½ inch sizes, plain or with red tassels ..... each	1 2
Do. 2 do. do. do. ,,	1 6
Do. 2½ do. do. do. ,,	1 6
Do. 3 do. Extra Strong, for Mahseer ,,	2 2
Do. American and "Registered Pattern," each 1-4 to ..... each	1 12
Do. "The Colorado Spoon," assorted sizes.	1 12
Otter Baits, assorted sizes ..... ,,	1 12

SWIVELS.

	Rs. a.
SWIVELS, Brass or Steel, Box Swivels, assorted sizes ..... per doz.	1 4
Do. do. do, Extra large sizes ,,	2 0
Do. Best Spring, assorted sizes ..... ,,	1 8
Do. Best Buckle do. sizes ..... ,,	1 8
Do. Best Steel, Hook do. ..... ,,	1 8
"The Rod in India," by H. S. Thomas, M.C.S. per copy	17 0

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ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

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Do.	by Schröder (Mahogany) do.	... 250
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.	... 350
Do.	do. do. do.	... 400
Sympathetic Square	do. do. do.	... 600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full compass		... 400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood	do.	... 350
Broadwood's Concert Grand	do.	... 500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15. per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

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SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.
HOAR CO.'S. CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 5 / 3 for 13
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 / 3 for 26
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9 8 / 3 for 28
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine	each 9
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	3 for 26
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 / 3 for 36

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A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just received per Mail "Assam" and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a

MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

THE SAME OLD STORY.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
INDIA INDORSES THE VERDICT of AMERICA; ENGLAND ! IRELAND, SCOTLAND and AUSTRALIA.

A CROWDED ENTHUSIASTIC Fashionable Audience } Greets { MR JOHN F SHERIDAN the ORIGINAL WIDOW O'BRIEN

and his FAMOUS COMPANY of AMERICAN and ENGLISH ARTISTS.

FUN FUN FUN on the } THE LARGEST RECEIPTS. THE MOST DECIDED HIT. THE BEST PLEASED AUDIENCE. { FUN FUN FUN on the
ever assembled in the
BRISTOL BRISTOL GAIETY THEATRE. MONEY REFUSED BEFORE 8-30 BRISTOL BRISTOL
The American Soubrette. } May Livingston. May Livingston. May Livingston. { scores a palpable hit.

MR. E. C. DUNBAR,
MISS LUCY FRASER.
DIP ME IN THE GOLDEN SEA, HALLELUJAH, GOING BACK TO DIXEY.
THE GOVERNOR'S ONLY SON TIDDY FOL LOL FOL LOL.
SLEEP PRETTY BABY, LAUGHING SONG.
FOGARTY'S BALL. THE IRISH REEL.
COME BACK WHO'L BUY MY FLOWERS.
THE MAIDS OF THE MILL. THE DANDY BLUES.

MR. MARTYN HAGAN, MR. W. G. ALLAN, MR. CHAS. WOOD { MISS MAY MELVILLE, MR. ALFRED HOLLAND, MISS GERTIE ROY, MR. CLEMENT MORGAN.

MR. HENRY DELMAIN
All favourably received.
ENCORE AFTER ENCORE GREETS THE NEW SONGS
THE MUSIC LESSON, THE PLUM PUDDING,
GOLDEN LOVE, DON'T COME IN THE MORNING
ESTUDIANTINA, MY DARLING WHEN WE ARE MADE ONE
THE MILANESE MINSTREL SCOTTISH BLUE BELLS.
The Kitchen Band, &c., &c., &c.
NO DISSENTING VOICE
ALL ADMIT SUPERB DELIGHTFUL
The best entertainment ever in Bombay

A CARD

Mr. Sheridan regrets the Theatre was not elastic, thus enabling him to accomodate the hundreds turned away, but he wishes to inform those who were unfortunate enough to come late that tickets will be available for any evening this week when the same programme will be repeated.

Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co. Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4 Rs. 16; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1 Back Seats As. 8.

PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Parel Amusement Rooms G. I. P. R., on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets Rs.2 each, to admit one gentleman and two ladies. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

H. DUNK,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST OFFERED.

COME AND SEE
NEW FRILLINGS, FRILLINGS
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
NEW LACES, LACES
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
NEW SILK GLOVES
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
NEW PARASOLS, PARASOLS
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
CHEAP FANS, CHEAP FANS
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
CHEAP PLUSH BAGS
SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY GRADUATED ASSOCIATION. ADJOURNED MEETING THIS EVENING 5-30 p.m. in the Presidency Association Hall.

Members who have not paid in their Subscriptions for the current year are requested to forward the same to the Treasurer, Mr. G. S. Rao, M.A., and not to pay the same to the Bill Collector in future, who has been dismissed from the 4th instant.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Honorary Joint-Secretary.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of a SUNDER JEWBA and MADHUSUDEN SUNDER JEE, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH WEDNESDAY, in the month of December, instant, is appointed for a further hearing, in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a First Dividend of thirteen per cent. Dated this 1st day of December 1886.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of December, 1886.

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO., LIMITED.

WRITING BOXES,

FITTED with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys; Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad Note-papers, Envelopes, and Patent Ink-stand, with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray. Sizes No. 1—15 by 10 by 5 @ Rs. 48. No. 2—15 by 10 by 6 @ Rs. 52-8 and No. 3—17 by 11 by 7 at Rs. 57. For Travelling Covers, with Straps, extra Rs. 14, 15-12, and 17-8

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KASHIBAI (widow of KUSH BA RAMA CHILA) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NARAYAN BALA the sole Executor named in the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the above named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 2nd day of December 1886.
Messrs. BALKRISHNA AND BHUGVANDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON
BOOKSELLER, 135, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
NEW BOOK.

	Rs. a.
War and Peace before Tilsit; by Count Lyof Tolstoi I.	2 13
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War and Peace before the French at Moscow; by Count Lyof Tolstoi III.	
Injury and Insult, a Realistic Novel; by Fedor Dostoieffsky	2 13 / 2 13
Court Royal, a Story of Cross Currents; by the Author of Mehalah	3 6
A Strange Voyage; by W. C. Russell	3 6
Icarus; by the Author of A Jaunt in a Junk	2 13
Hood's Comic Annual for 1887	0 10
The Opening of the Line, a Strange Story of Dogs and their Doings; by Cox and Brown	0 10
Mignon's Secret; by J. S. Winter (Winter's Annual)	0 10
Three Pretty Maids(Round Table Annual)	0 10
Faustine; by the Author of Dame Durden	1 2
Knight and the Dragon and Ancient Ballads; by Tom Hood	2 0
A House Party, a Novel; by Ouida	
What's Mine's Mine; by G. MacDonald	3 6
Yule Tide, Christmas Annual for 1886, with a Coloured Plate	0 12
Dulcie Carlyon; by James Grant	1 2
Convent Life Unveiled; by E. O'Gorman	0 12
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1887	0 6
Duke's Recollections of the Kabul Campaign 1879-80	4 8
Illustrated Almanac for 1887	0 10
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Letts's Rough Diaries at very moderate price
Apply to
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Bombay, Dec. 6. Manager.

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CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
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THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 640lbs. square inch. Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400lbs. gross.

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Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without Delay to take Delivery of Packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamers, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 4, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 9th current, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, for the supply of Jawari, Rice, Wheat and Dhall required for Aden.

Terms of Contract with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. B. WARDEN,
Captain,
For Comt. Storekeeper General,
Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 4 Dec. 1886.

FRENCH OR MARSEILLES TILES.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Balduino a large consignment of these celebrated Tiles of the most renowned makers, Arnaud, Etienne and Co., the largest manufacturers of Marseilles.

These Tiles have now SURPASSED all others, and on account of their decided superiority those, who use these Tiles once, NEVER THINK of any others; not only because our French Tiles are UNSURPASSABLE in FINISH and ELEGANCE, and UNIQUE in STRENGTH and DURABILITY, but also because an IMMEDIATE and CONSIDERABLE PECUNIARY SAVING is effected by the use of these Tiles. Roofs covered with other Tiles are NO PROTECTION against heavy MONSOONS of the kind we have lately had.

The reports circulated by interested parties that these Tiles are very dear, or that they are not obtainable when required, HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION. We have to inform our constituents that we have made arrangements to keep LARGE STOCK of these Tiles always on hand at our depot at MAZAGON GUNPOWDER BUNDER and they can be got in ANY QUANTITY, however large, during ANY TIME of the year.

Those who have KEPT BACK from buying our Tiles simply on account of their SUPPOSED DEARNESS are requested before they buy any INFERIOR QUALITY of Tiles TO PAY us a VISIT or inquire by a LETTER, when they will be CONVINCED beyond all doubt that BUYING our Tiles at their present price is CHEAPER than buying others, as the FORMER cover a much LARGER SPACE and require much LESS TIMBER than the latter. For prices and particulars apply to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents,
109, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR FOR 1887.

	Rs. a.
Queen Victoria	1 0
Old English Homes:—Conway Castle	1 0
Old English Homes:—Norwick Castle	1 0
Vale of Glencoe	1 0
Jack's Farewell	1 0
Accepted Proposal	1 0
Waiting for Bride	1 0
Perfection	1 0
Summer Flower	1 0
Lord Randolph Churchill	0 12
Flower of the Forest	0 12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
USEFUL LISTS,
PHRASES AND SENTENCES
FOR
STUDENTS IN HINDUSTANI,
BY
CAPTAIN MACMAHON.
Price 10 Annas.

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LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
POCKET DIARIES.
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DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Price List sent Post free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
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CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!
Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
HAVE ON HAND
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
(*LATEST DESIGNS*)
'XMAS STATIONERY.
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
STATIONERY, STATIONERY.
CARD AND INDOOR GAMES.
PLAYING AND BEZIQUE CARDS.
PHOTO. ALBUMS AND FRAMES.
FANS, FANS, FANS.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS.
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAD, DRAWERS, CUPBOARD AND PEDESTAL LOCKS.
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INKSTANDS AND INK BOTTLES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS.
READING AND LOOKING GLASSES.
CALL BELLS, CALL BELLS.
BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PERFUMERY.
PERFUME LAMPS.
SMELLING AND TOILET BOTTLES.
SPONGES AND SPONGE BAGS.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL AND SHAVING BRUSHES.
COMBS, COMBS, COMBS.
FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
EYE GLASSES AND EYE PRESERVERS.
MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, AND THERMOMETERS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
&c. &c.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHAMPAGNE! BEER! CLARETS! First-class Brands. A large consignment just received for the Season. Apply sharp to MAX UNGWAR, 35, Meadow Street.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire Prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort, Bombay. News for the "Little Folk." Largest and Handsomest Collection of Dolls and Toys ever seen in Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES. Limited, Medows Street. Information for the Public.—'Xmas Tree Ornaments, of every conceivable Design, at nominal Prices.— W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort. 'Xmas Sweets and Beautiful 'Xmas and New Year Cards. W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. Dolls, Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Beautiful 'Xmas and New Year Cards. W. J. ESSAI.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, &c., Fresh Supplies just received, Inspection Solicited.—HURJEE MULL and Co., Esplanade Road, and Medows Street.

MACRANE THREAD! Macrane Thread!! White and Coloured, 12 annas a Ball reduced prices. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Pair of Waler Geldings, Black and Bay, Height about 15-2 and 7 years old, practically sound, quiet, and in daily use. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS.

SELF-ACTING GAS-MAKING APPARATUSES, Ice and Icecream Machines, Type Writers, &c., at very reasonable prices. No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Ch. Zerrenner, deceased, No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Iron Safes, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Chimnies, Sewing Machines, and Accessories.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED, to take charge of important works in Mofussil. Good pay will be given for an experienced man. Only experienced Europeans need apply. Address to Engineer Box 100, Bombay Post Office.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—gentleman's 18 caral Gold Huntin Wach by the world-renowed makers Messrs. E. Dent and Co. of London with gold hands real compensation balance fully jewelled and working with chain spring to be sold at Invoice price viz Rs. 400 apply sharp to "H." care of this Paper.

FOR DISPOSAL.—A gentleman about returning home, and being short of cash, wishes to dispose of two valuable Watches one a presentation. Both by well-known makers. Also a three stone gipsy diamond Ring, Brazilian stones. Must be sold before Friday week. Address "T. S. CARLETON," care of this paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever for their durability, cheapness, and variety of work. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL, OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS Thoroughly qualified Assistant open to engagement, "TESTIMONIALS". B. CLARK, Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas; a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 1 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived ex. ship Marabout; Large screw Rs. 4, small Screw Rs. 3-11 per case. Apply to, HAJEE DAWOOD ESMAIL, Pinjara Molna.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived per ex. ship Marabout, both Large and Small Screw, former with brass label. For whole rate, apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA & Co., Carnac Bunder.

FOX-TERRIER, B-Pups, whelped 9th Nov. Sire and dam English; imported; both dead on vermin, above and below ground, Rs. 10 each.—Unmutilated. Delivery, Bombay, Xmas Otter, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 212 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-man, Colaba Church and 16 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN M. HOMBEO & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 11-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, near extention Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms 18 by 13, Airy, Lofty Rooms. Two large Saloons. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes the Door.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. at PEARSE'S.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 3 SHEDS FOR REMOVAL ON THE GUN WHARF IN THE GRAND ARSENAL COMPOUND.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, building materials of three sheds for removal on the Gun Wharf in the Grand Arsenal compound.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of fragrant Perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price & Co.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. an invoice of fragrant perfumery just landed, consisting of philocome, bear's grease, marrow oil, assorted syrup, lime and glycerine, oil, assorted soap, Parisian essence, cod liver oil, sarsaparilla. Worm bon bons, assorted perfumes, &c.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant, Messrs Menesse and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods; twist &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey dhooties.
2 cases white doria.
5 „ „ nansook.
4 „ colored prints
1 „ white lenos.
3 „ „ mulls.
22 „ playing cards.
1 „ german silver sheets.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamun Shewbux,

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white mulls.
5 „ „ nansooks.
5 „ „ jacconets.
4 „ „ checks.
10 „ „ dorias.
10 „ „ shirtings.
5 „ Lined sarees
5 „ „ grapat
2 „ Spanish stripes.
2 „ Coloured broad cloth.
1 „ Flannel.
1 „ Napoleon Price & Co.'s toilet powder.
1 D. B. C. F. 12-bore gun with implements in case, by Hewson.
1 Revolver with 25 cartridges in oakwood case, by Alex. Henry.

An invoice of handsome English single and double bedsteads and children's cots of different sizes.

1 case printer's blocks.
On account and at the risk of Narrondas Dyal—
3 cases india-rubber hose.
By order of Jumnadas Ragoonath and on account and at the Choonilall Mohunlall.
1 Bale 200 Ps Grey Jacconet 20yds 50 Inches No. 22
By order of Girdhurdass Purshotumdass and on account and at the risk of Muggonlall Luckmidass
3 bales grey dhotees. 5 by 45, 5 by 45 by 6 by 50.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second hand brougham.
1 Light dog cart.
1 second hand English built brougham by Kinross.
1 strong office shigram with a handsome fast going dark mare and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

JUST THE THING FOR THE XMAS SEASON.
BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 7th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, a consignment of handsome bronze, porcelain and glass pedestal kerosine oil lamps, silver glass flower vases, handsome bronze figures, table ornaments, inkstands, flower vases, artificial flowers, very grand new pattern majolica flower vases and pots, new patent standing photo albums, leather dressing cases and other leather goods, great variety of mechanical wooden and tin toys, game boxes, wickerwork baskets, ladies' corsets, Christmas tree toys, writing desks, chess boards with men, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE. WITHOUT THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, (an Insolvent) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884, and 26th day of June, 1885, the under mentioned land and buildings:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan Street, on or towards the south by the Thana Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. B. Sedgwick and L. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees, and are now occupied by tenants, together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bhaibhaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.

Chandraseker Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years, by his next friend, Moreshwar Bappujee. Plaintiff.

vs.

Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Boat Bazaar, Mandvi, Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

On Saturday next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract under and by instruction of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Kaunderao Morojee, attorney for the defendant Vejbai, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, attorney for the defendants Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June, 1886 in the above suit.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Khumballa Hil, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,994, new No. ..023, old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7,108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

SALE OF GLASSWARE.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey & Co.

Ex s. s. Pandora.
6 cases glassware.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell the above consignment of books by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, at 2-30 p. m.

The books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 6, 1886.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1887, for the supply, during the official year 1888-89, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England, but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable on application at the Clothing Agency, where a list of the several articles required, with their present Government rates, may also be had.

For further particulars, *vide Fort St. George Gazette*, of 9th November, 1886, Part II., pages 1796 to 1798.

W. S. HUNT, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Madras, 11th Nov. 1886.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1885.

ZENUBAI ....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI ESMAIL ABDULLA & OTHERS..........Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable properties viz.,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, or Fazandaree ground, belonging to Khoja Ludhabhai Ibrahim, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the west side of Don Tad, Second Row, in the Sub District of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Joosub Haji Geega, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No.35, but now under No 32, containing by admeasurement 82 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Bhowugri Memon community, and on or towards the south by the house of Syud Budrudin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground whereof Khoja Ludhabhai Ibrahim is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Don Tad Second Row in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are occupied by tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 31, but now under No. 29 containing by admeasurement 204 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Abdulla Jeeva, on or towards the south by the house of Haji Shapu Saheb bin Salu 'in Moosa.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree vacant ground belonging Khoja Ludhabai Ibrahim, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second Don Tad Row or called Bhownugri Molla, in the island of Bombay in the sub district of Mandvie, and formerly in the occupation of Noorbai and now in the occupation of tenants and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32, and now under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 10 feet 9 inches in breadth, 6 an 9 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, in or towards the east by the second Don Tad Row or Bhownugri Molla, in in or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Rahimtoola Moosa, and on or towards the south by the house of Abbutura.—For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Steinway handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, a very handsome strong bay Arab horse, 5 years old, very quiet in harness one very handsome iron grey Arab horse 6 years, very fast and quiet, one very handsome silver grey Arab horse 5 years old, fast and quiet in harness, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, quiet in harness, one handsome strong English built glass fronted office brougham by Startinand Sons", London, in very good order, a handsome strong glass fronted office brougham in very good order, sets of English harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22 Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood full toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a handsome mahogany Thurston's miniature billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse with harness, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of B. B. CORY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Depot Lane, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. S. CLOSE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colonies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has imported the following goods of the best quality by s. s. Surat and s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind:—

Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats	Rs. 7-8 to 8 each
Do. do. White and Shooting hat	„ 10
Do. Neckties of different colours and fashions	Ans. 8 to Rs. 2 each
Do. Collars of different fashions	Rs. 4 to 5 per dozen.
Do. Argosy and other kinds of braces	„ 1 to 3 per pair,
Do. Coloured and white English shirts	„ 24 per dozen.
Do. Tweed coats and trousers for cold weather	„ 10 to 12 per suit.
Do. Black coating coat and cashmere trousers	„ 25 to 30 per suit.
Do. do. do. Morning coat, vest and Cashmere trousers	„ 35 to 40 per suit.
Do. Black broadcloth dress coat vest and trousers	„ 50 to 80 per suit.
Best White linen damask	1-8 per yard.

ઈસબજી આદમજી.
i. e, ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay, November 30, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NATHOORAM JORAWURMUL, deceased, in our firm, CEASED on the 28th October 1886; and Mr. RAMNARAYEN NATHOORAM has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from that date.

TATA & Co,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 31 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November 1886.

That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely:—

"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever, may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit, and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence as the Board may think sufficient and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, CHIEF AGENT.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME Madras-built Landau by Simpson, with brake, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, proceeding to Europe.

An English-built new Mail Phaeton, convertible into a cart with folding steps and lady's rest back by Lewis of Salisbury,

A new circular-fronted English-built Brougham.

An English-built new Barouche by Kinross.

A very light handsome Dog-cart by Windover, painted varnish color and trimmed with velvet cordroy, together with a very fast country-bred, iron grey mare, ridden by a lady, both the property of a gentleman proceeding shortly to Europe.

Also a fresh supply of best real Mocha Coffee in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Dramatic Entertainment, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reay for Kattywar, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nubia (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Regius (s), for Calcutta; Victoria (s), Liverpool; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Umballa (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the last month was 235, and admissions 2,043. The prevailing diseases were fever 685, and diseases of the stomach and bowels 486.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of the wall of house No. 63, situated in Bazaar Street, Cammatteepoora, belonging to Shaik Abdoola Shaik Mohideen, fell in on Friday night, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 80. No persons were injured.

THE RANI OF AKALKOT.—Her Highness the Rani of Akalkot arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the mail train from Baroda, with her old Karbhari, the Munsuff and about twenty followers, and has put up at Mr. Shivaji Dhurmaji's bungalow at Grant Road, near the Two Tanks.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a girl named Parao, aged 10 years. Deceased's clothes caught fire while near a fireplace at her house in Upper Colaba and she sustained severe burns over the entire body. She died from its effects on Friday midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE B. S. FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Society during the week ending the 27th instant:—Horses: Lame, 1; sore collar, 1; sore backs, 2; broken knees 1. Bullocks: Lame, 13; sore necks, 20; tumours on necks, 9; emaciated, 7; sores on body, 1; overloaded, 14; goading, 6; sent to Pinjrapole 1—total number 76.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Lukmidas Canjee, a Bania merchant, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his buggy and horse in a rash and negligent manner at Duncan Road on Friday last. The accused was seen by a policeman driving at a furious pace, when he called out to him to slacken his speed; and as he declined to do so, he was pursued by a policeman doing duty at the Two Tanks, stopped from proceeding further, and taken into custody. He was fined Rs. 25.

EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY LINE.—From to-day the direct line between Elphinstone Circle and the Prince's Dock along the Frere Road will be opened for traffic; and tram cars will run every ten minutes from 8-30 a.m. to 6-15 p.m. A correspondent writes with regard to the extension:—"I rejoice with the public at the extension of the tramway line, and wish it success. But I echo the general opinion when I say that, to make the tramway in Bombay a very popular institution with all classes of people and an unmixed blessing to the community, it is absolutely necessary that only four seats should be allowed to one bench instead of five as at present. Let the company make this concession, and all their shortcomings will be overlooked."

THEFT AT A MOSQUE.—Hibboo Balla was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass lamp, valued Rs. 3, the property of Ali Mohideen, the custodian of a mosque at Khandi Mohola. The accused about three months ago was in the habit of sleeping in the mosque, when the brass lamp in question was stolen, and a report was made to the police about the theft. On Friday forenoon Inspector Cobbe found the lamp in the shop of a Khoja merchant at Chindy Bazaar, who subsequently pointed out the accused as the person from whom he had purchased the article. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes:—"It was rumoured for some time that a new railway line would be contracted between Mehshwa and Vadnagar. This is at last being taken in hand under the superintendence of the British Government, the capital being supplied by the Gaekwar. The contract has been taken by a Parsee named Mr. Motabhoy of your city, and able engineers have been secured. The work is being hastened on, and will be completed at the end of this month. The beginning of January will see the line opened for traffic. It is unfortunate that no telegraph lines have been laid on the route, but this it is hoped will be remedied and telegraphic communication constructed on the line. From Vadnagar it is expected the lines will be extended into the State of the Maharaja of Edar, who is anxious to have a railway in his territory."

MISSION TO LEPERS.—Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, Secretary of Missions to Lepers in India, arrived recently in India after a term of years spent at home in advocacy of the class whose interests he has long had in heart. Mr. Bailey was formerly in Chumba, and there became interested in this wretched and neglected class, and embarked in efforts to alleviate their condition and make known to them the only one who knows how truly to sustain them under their heavy burden. We accompanied Mr. Bailey last week to the Dhurmshala or Alms' House in Byculla, where there are always from 120 to 150 lepers in all stages of the terrible disease. Mr. Bailey had previously visited the leper-wards of the Sir J. J. Hospital, and could not but remark how much better was the condition of those who were undergoing treatment, than that of the inmates of the Dhurmshala. We have often in former years expressed our belief that the remedial measures introduced by Dr. Bhau Daji are effectual in arresting the progress of the disease, when faithfully followed, even if they do not entirely vanquish it. Meanwhile those who are cast out by their friends because of this fell disease, find a refuge and a home, such as it is, in the benevolent institution founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Dhurmshala in Byculla. In the Leper Retreat founded by Bishop Meurin at Trombay, there are, we understand, 17 lepers. Many are unwilling to go there. They prefer to remain in the vicinity of the bazaar, where they can get such things as their poverty allows them to procure. Mr. Bailey has gone to the Madras Presidency, where he will visit the Malabar Coast. The Society for which he is acting has sent him specially to ascertain how their funds can be best utilized. He will afterwards proceed to the North of India. Any one wishing communicate with him will please address him care of the Post Office, Bombay.—*Bombay Guardian.*

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan boatman, named Baba Bala, was charged at the instance of Ramchander Narayen, a clerk employed in the Salt Department, with removing contraband salt from the Government salt pans at Sewree on the 30th November last, contrary to the provisions of Act 7 of 1883. The story of the prosecution was that, on the 30th November last, at about 8-30 p.m., while the accused was passing along the Sewree shore he was observed by a naique and peon of the Salt Department carrying a bag containing about eighteen seers of salt, and they both raised a cry and ran after him and seized him. Another sepoy came on the scene soon after, but he did not arrive in time to witness what had been deposed to by the first two witnesses.

Mr. DeSouza, appeared for the defence, stated that the charge was a false one, and got up in malice, because a relative of the accused had that very afternoon an altercation with the accused and his uncle, on account of their having refused to the third witness some paint and some fuel, which he had asked of the boatmen. His client, he said, had also been severely assaulted, and his person bore marks of violence. He had bled from the head, and there was a wheal on his back. The uncle of the accused also had marks of blows with a stick upon his person.

His Worship, who had gone most carefully and patiently through the case, said that he was satisfied not only from the contradiction in the evidence of the prosecution, but from the demeanour of the witnesses while under examination, that the charge was a false one. The naique, on being questioned by the Court, admitted having struck the accused with a stick, but denied having struck him on the head. He, the naique, could not say how the wound came on his head, whereas his comrade said that, when the accused was taken into custody, stones were thrown at them, and one of them hit the accused on the head. His Worship, thereupon, ordered the accused to be taken immediately to the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital for examination, and he sent in a report that in his opinion from the situation of the wound on the top of the head it was not caused by a fall, but could have been caused by a stone having been thrown at him and striking him on the head, or by a blow from a stick. The man, he further said, bore a wheal on his back, which favoured the supposition of its having been caused by a blow from a stick. The naique had stated that, when within three paces from the accused, he gave him a blow with his stick on his back in order to secure him. His Worship considered that there was no necessity for doing so, when both the peons were so close to the prisoner, and could have secured him without violence. The naique further stated that they had orders from their superior officers to cudgel the thieves. This statement, his Worship said, he could not believe; at all events such an order could not have been given by the superior officers, and ordered the attendance the next day of the sir carkoon of the range. The sir carkoon attended the next day, and produced an old circular order, dated as far back as 23rd June, 1848, which had been issued to the officers of the department by Mr. A. Bettington, the then Deputy Collector of Continental Customs. It ran thus:—"If any persons stealing salt, attack, with arms, the peons or other men in the service of Government, they are to be opposed with weapon, and struck (or killed), but there should be no affrays without a cause; and unharmed persons should not be attacked with arms; should they come, however, with weapons, they are to be resisted without hesitation or fear of consequences with arms; should they come in with sticks, they are to be considered as armed, and resisted with swords. Instruction to this effect should be given to the amaldars and peons of the mahals, and measures adopted to effect the proper arrangements." His Worship remarked that it was not for him to pronounce any opinion upon that, but to say the least, it was a most unwise circular. The instructions conveyed in it were against the law, and in violation of the provisions of the Penal Code, though it was issued before the passing of the Code.

Two witnesses were called for the defence who clearly explained how the whole affair came about. His Worship discharged the accused, and said that he would send his notes of the case to Mr. Ackworth, the Collector of Salt Revenue, for such action as he may see fit to take on the matter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th ultimo:—

Read Government Resolution No. 685 C.W.-1917, dated 18th November, agreeing to purchase at Rs. 30 per square yard half of a plot of land on Elphinstone Estate, measuring about 338 1-9 square yards, required for a Telegraph Office.

Resolution.—Half of the plot of land coloured blue on plan at page 54 of Compilation No. 9 T.-4 may be sold to Government as proposed at Rs. 30 per square yard. The division of the plot should be made by a line running north and south as in the plots immediately to the north, and as intimated to the Municipal Commissioner in the Secretary's No. 1,928, dated 18th May 1886.

Submitted letter addressed to Government by the Secretary, dated 12th June 1883, pointing out that the Municipality are reclaiming a portion of the Worlee Creek, which is below high water mark, observing that this is an infringement of the Trustees' rights, and that it may lead to complications hereafter, and enquiring whether the Municipality are working under some arrangement made by them with Government, and also as to the measures which Government propose to adopt in order to protect the interests of the Trustees.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 4,306, dated 29th May 1884, intimating that the Municipality contends that the right, title and interest of the Secretary of State in the land in dispute had been transferred to the Municipality, before such right, title and interest as existed in 1873 was vested in the Port Trustees, that a Court of Law can alone decide whether the contention of the Municipality can be made good, but as the action of the Municipality is for the public benefit, the Governor in Council recommends that a compromise should be effected by which the interest of either party may be sufficiently guarded, and that it appears to H. E. in Council that such a compromise should not be difficult.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th July 1885, forwarding plan showing what the Municipality claim at Worli Creek.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that if the Trustees' claims to wharfage fees are acknowledged, and it is understood that any further reclamation will be carried out in accordance with the views of the Trustees' Engineer, the Trustees will not make any claim to the land. Such an arrangement, however, would not interfere with any reclamation which the Trustees might think fit to carry out along the banks of the channel.

It was resolved that the annual inspection of the harbour should be made on 14th December, and that instead of giving up one entire day to the inspection, a start should be made from the Apollo Bunder at 12-30, the Prongs Lighthouse, Outer Light, Kennery and the Sunk Rock being visited and the upper part of the harbour omitted. Further that the Port Officer should be asked what arrangement he would propose with regard to a steamer for the inspection.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

1. Government Resolution No. 8002, Revenue Department, dated 13th November, approving of a proposal by Mr. Sinclair, C. S., to open a public subscription for the purpose of providing a new Life boat at Alibag, sanctioning a grant of one-fourth of the cost from Provincial Revenues and one-fourth from the Southern Ports Fund. Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8111, dated 17th November, deciding that the Island of Kennery should be annexed for revenue purposes to the Southern Division, the Kolaba District and the Alibag Taluka. Letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 27th November, accepting for one year a lease of the entire block of the Ryan Market at the enhanced rent fixed by the Trustees, and stating that they will give a reply with regard to the second year offered to them within a week.

Report by Traffic Manager that during October 1886 Rs. 1,18,059 was collected for Town duty on behalf of the Municipality, against Rs. 65,305 in October 1885.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Nov. 1886.	For week ending 27th Nov. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	25
" " out of "	21	17
" transported	12	15
" attended to	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 19th Nov. 1886.	For week ending 19th Nov. 1885.
Vessels entered	8	13
" left	9	12
" remaining in Dock	11	14

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROGEE'S POLITICAL MISSION.

WE trust the leaders of our political associations will not be backward in according a warm welcome to Mr. Dadabhoy on his return to India. Mr. Dadabhoy intends to return to England in March next, when certain parliamentary changes are expected to take place, and when this patriotic Parsee will be more useful there than here. We were correct in our surmise that Mr. Dadabhoy returns to India to give evidence before the Civil Service Commission. We already know from his amended memorandum what line he is going to adopt in his evidence.—*Rast Goftar.*

RECENT CHANGES IN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. HART's re-appointment to the High Court will give satisfaction to the public of Bombay. The changes which have taken place in consequence of Mr. Justice Scott proceeding to England are good. We are glad to see Mr. C. M. Cursetji on the Bombay Small Causes Court's bench. As a matter of justice, however, we must say that the Government need not have gone as far as Ahmedabad for a fourth judge. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy had acted in this capacity on several occasions to the complete satisfaction of all, and his claim ought not to have been passed over.—*Ras Goftar.*

THE USELESS ITEM OF RS. 15,000.

THE reader will no doubt be astonished to hear of an addition to the blind extravagance of the Municipality. At the last meeting of the Corporation an item of Rs. 11,350 was passed, at the recommendation of the Town Council, as an additional expenditure towards preparing and printing the assessment book. It is a bulky book, weighing nearly 14lbs. and containg 1,416 pages crammed with figures. It is not so useful and convenient, as it is bulky and heavy. As stated by Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett at the last meeting the volume is simply useless, as it has no index for reference. It is a volume which can be of use to property holders, but then information is to be got from it at immense waste of time. We trust the clause which compels the publication of this stuff will be scored out from the next municipal act.—*Rast Goftar.*

EDUCATED PARSEE LADIES.

MISS MEHRBAI AND MISS RUTTONBAI, the accomplished daughters of Mr. Ardeshir Framjee, the well-known Solicitor of Bombay, have passed the previous examination and have gladdened the hearts of the true champions of female education. We think the Parsee ladies, who think "reform" to consist of imitating European fashions, might take a lesson from this.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KATTYWAR.

KATTYWAR wants light—more light to be thrown on the agency, the palace, the durbar, the college or school—more light on the system of confidential despatches, on verbal instructions and promises, on the goings on in the zenana, and the rooms in which justice is administered, consultations are made, and accounts are prepared, on college and school after the hours of study. How the land and other revenues are collected, how they are disposed of, how Rajas are kept, and Ranis made and unmade, how and by whom taxes are raised, villages farmed out, contracts entered into, letters and telegrams tampered with in transit—in a word, how money is made and where all the money goes—these are questions worth looking into. Kattywar is a little world in itself, where one comes across almost every phase of human life and human conduct. The system of "eyewash" is carried there to perfection. No man can be quite sure that what he sees is really the thing it is shown to be. Is the Raja the Raja, the Rani the Rani, the Dewan the Dewan, the judge the judge, and the doctor the doctor? Most probably they mix up these things, and look upon the mixture as statex craft. Kattywar is a land of mixed politics. The Raja revels in irresponsibility, while uniformity is the craze of the Paramount Power. Salt, opium, liquor, transit duties, railways—everything the Government of India sacrifices to the Moloch of uniformity. The Raja only nods his head, leaving the rest to others, who leave it to others still; and thus appearances are saved and responsibility is shirked. But on the whole, Kattywar is happy and contented; there are no home charges to be remitted and no costly establishments to be maintained. Are these not reasons why it should be more happy and contented than it is? Government and their officials seldom trouble themselves with this question. The one fatal defect we have noticed in their dealings with native states for many years now is this—they meddle in trifling matters to show their power, but refrain from action in vital matters in order to avoid responsibility.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE HINDU MARRIAGE LAW APPEAL.

Native Opinion says:—The judgment delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood on Thursday last in the case of Khushalchand Lalchand *vs.* Bai Mani will be accepted by the whole Hindu community with feelings of approval and of satisfaction. The present Chief Justice shows a more than ordinary appreciation of the Hindu Law, and though a European, evinces a remarkable insight into the principles of that Law. In the case referred to, the father brought a suit to get the marriage of his daughter set aside as illegal on the ground that she was given away by her mother against his consent. There was nothing else either in the ceremony itself or in the rites which could be called irregular. The only illegality complained of was, that the girl was given in marriage, while the father had obtained an injunction restraining the mother from giving away the girl to her present husband. The question no doubt was rather an awkward one and presented difficulties which rendered the laying down of a general rule rather impracticable. The learned judges however held that under the circumstances of the case, the absence of the consent of the father did not render the marriage null and void. We are quite sure the judgment will be received by the public with entire satisfaction. No doubt the father's consent is very material, because the Hindu Law devolves upon him primarily the duty of giving away his daughter in marriage, and circumstances might arise under which it may be very desirable to uphold his authority. But the present case we are quite sure did not demand any such strict enforcement of the father's right.

REMARRIAGE OR HEAD-SHAVING?

THE *Indian Spectater* relates the following case:—Parvatibai, daughter of ——— a medical man at ———, aged 21, by caste Konkanastha or Chitpavan Brahman (same caste as of the promoter of the Madhavbag meeting) was left a widow about fifteen months ago. Sister Parvati's life has been worthy of a high caste Hinduani, before as well as after the death of her husband. Her father has never had cause of complaint against her. But now having disgraced him and his race (!) by becoming a widow, she ought to be ready to have her beautiful head of hair shaved off by the city barber in the presence of pious Brahmans. Parvatibai cannot see the point of this argument, but unwilling to offend her father, she asks for time. Taking advantage of this reprieve she appeals to a friend of the family. This latter speaks to her father and advises him to forego the barbarous ceremony ordained or his daughter. The father does not like the interference of even an intimate friend, and forbids his ever etting foot on his treshold again. This only makes he friend more resolute, and Parvatibai more desparate. While matters stand thus, the friend loses his wife. Now comes the supreme moment. Will this professing friend of Parvati and of widow marriage stand the test of personal sacrifice? Will he act in his own person as he has been preaching to Parvati and others? Yes, he actually does so. Not being a B.A., nourished on misquoted passages from Mill and Malthus, Parvati's friend offers her marriage in accordance with orthodox Hindu rites. The little widow sees that the life before her is a dreary wilderness infested by more wild beasts and poisonous serpents than ever a temporizing Government attempted to destroy. So she accepts the offer. On the other side her father is preparing for the great head-shaving ceremony. The widow tells him naught of the new joy that has sprung up in her heart. Who knows what may happen? There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. To-morrow is fixed for the ceremony (not the remarriage, please, but the head-having) and priests and pandits are to officiate at it, for suitable presents, of course. Parvatibai sees that the hour for action has come. So after a restless night she gets up and quietly makes for the Police Inspector's before any of her family knows of it. She tells the officer of what is going to happen and seeks his protection. He asks what she proposes to do. She offers to go to Bombay if he gives her a safe conduct pass. This is given with alacrity. The Railway Police are instructed to protect the widow, and to see that the ornaments she has on are not removed or that she is not molested personally. On Friday she comes to Bombay and is received by Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, protector-general of forlorn widows. In this case, Mr. Madhavdas will be soon relieved of his charge—for in less than a week Parvatibai expects to be remarried to the man who has risked so much for her. But for the head-shaving business she might probably have gone through life contentedly as a widow. But the "orthodox reformer" cannot see that head-shaving, instead of reconciling the widow to her cruel lot, only makes her more desperate.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE *Voice of India* summarises the comments of the Native Press in November as follows:—"The Public Service Commission was the most important topic that engaged the attention of the Indian Press during the month under review. That it evoked general opposition in the beginning is but too clear, and so far as the variety of opinions expressed can be analyzed it is equally clear that this attitude of a majority of native writers is not quite without justification. The Resolution enjoins the Commission to devise some scheme which may be final with regard to the higher and more extensive employment of natives in the service of their country. Here a considerable section of the Press doubt if any finality on the point remains to be reached—the existing legislation and other declarations of policy being held amply adequate for the purpose. The part of the Resolution on which especial stress has been laid is the lengthened observations on the subject of the Statutory Civil Service. These seem to have filled the Press with alarm. It is apprehended that the principal, if not the sole, object for which the Commission has been appointed is to create a secondary Civil Service exclusively for the natives of India. The very idea of such an inferior Civil Service is energetically condemned. Much of the hostile criticism is directed mainly to this part of the Resolution, which, according to some writers, is shrouded in ambiguity. This popular distrust, aggravated by the memory of previous action of the authorities in the matter, is scarcely to be wondered at; but the recent declaration by the Viceroy of the intentions of the Government has removed the misgiving. The nomination of the members of the Commisson does not seem to have been open to the same criticism. But while great satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as President, and of Sir Charles Turner as a trained English lawyer in sympathy with the aspirations of the people, the inadequacy of the number of *native* members appointed is made a grievance of. It is thought that the number of native gentlemen should be equal to that of the Europeans. The inquiry being one in connection with the admission of natives of India into the Civil Service, the question of the strength of Europeans to be employed in future in that Service is said to be out of the pale of this particular inquiry, and that it is urged that, therefore, there ought to be a large representation of native interests. It is, again, looked upon as curious that not a single native Civil Servant has been appointed to the Commission, nor a competant uncovenanted native official.

"Our contemporaries have closely followed the Viceroy's tour, but opinion seems to be divided as to the real utility of tours conducted in the present fashion. It is doubted by some whether the head of the Government really comes into contact with the people so as to be able to gauge their true wants and wishes.

"The labours of the Finance Committee still seem to be watched with close attention, especially their proposal to curtail educational expenditure everywhere. Native feeling is strong on the subject of any curtailment of this expenditure, on the ground that it is even at present illiberal and far from what it ought to be.

"Next only in importance to the Public Servce Commission is the subject of a moderate reform of the constitution of the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils on the lines of the resolution passed at the first National Congress. The subject of elective non-official element, of the discussion of budgets, and the right of interpellation at meetings of these Councils, has attracted great interest and elicited much intelligent criticism in the Native Press, owing to the wide circulation of a brochure entitled *The Star in the East* issued by the Bengal National League. Our contemporaries are unanimous at to the marked ability with which the writer presses this long-needed reform on the notice of the public and of the authorities. *The Star in the East* is attracting unusually keen attention in all parts of the country.

"The visits of distinguished English statesmen and others to India during the cold weather are hailed with satisfaction as auguring well for this country. These visitors are told to make it their business to study Indian problems with an open mind. It is hoped that, by holding direct communication with the people, they may really know what the condition of the latter is, and what are their legitimate wants and aspirations.

"Keen interest has been manifested in the recent speeches of the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji, at Manchester, on the condition of India. Public opinion in this country heartily endorses the views of the veteran economist.

"The departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert is very widely regretted. It is felt that India would have benefited more by his ripe scholarship and the experience already gained, had he stayed longer. The Native Press recognises in the retired Law Member one of the truest friends of the Indian people and an officer of enlightened sympathy.

"The death of the amiable and sympathetic Mr. James Gibbs is being universally lamented.

"The currency question has also been intelligently discussed by some well-informed native journals. The Despatch of the Government of India, of September last, is acknowledged to be a more earnest attempt than before at pressing the solution of the difficulty of loss by exchange on the notice of the Secretary of State for India. At the same time it is doubted whether the proposal made by the Governm nt can wholly extricate them from their financial embarrassments.

"Much relief is felt at the early termination of the labours of the Boundary Commission as saving needless public expense and avoiding fresh complications in, future on the North-West frontier"

THE ETAWAH RIOT.

THE following order has been passed by the Local Government upon the Mohurrum riots at Etawah, in the shape of a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Commissioner of the Agra Division:—

I am directed to say that your report explains clearly the immediate causes of the riot at Etawah, and the motives which induced the Mahomedans to interrupt the procession of Hindus, and to collect in a disorderly crowd for the purpose of resisting the police and Magistrate. After due preliminary inquiry and consultation with the Magistrate of the district, a change was sanctioned by you in the regulations made in the year preceding for the Hindu procession, which removed a restriction that had been placed upon music and shouting while the Ramlila procession passed a certain quarter of the town. This change was very unpalatable to a certain class of artizans and others belonging to the Mahomedan population of Etawah town, insomuch that on the 30th September, at the spot where, according to the orders of 1885, music was to be suspended, a large body of Mahomedans assembled; and a number of them armed with *lathis* assumed an angry and menacing attitude in the street. The police sent notice to the Magistrate, who went at once to the place, and who has narrated, in two long reports, all particulars of what subsequently happened including his own proceedings with his objects and reasons and some discussion as to the origin of the disturbance and the conduct of the police.

The police officers of the district have also submitted accounts of the affair, and the Deputy Inspector-General and the Inspector-General have commented, from the departmental point of view and with advertence to unfavourable criticisms that had been made upon the behaviour of the small force present at the time. You have yourself contributed a concise account of your own proceedings and recorded your opinion upon the various administrative question suggested by a careful examination of the facts now elicited.

From the conclusions stated by you, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to dissent. The district authorities, although they were taking precautionary measures for the maintenance of order during the period for which the duties of the religious ceremonies were coincident, were, to some degree, taken unprepared by the outbreak of the 30th September, before that period began; and the force immediately at the Magistrate's command was very small. According to Colonel Ollivant's report, there were only 22 men available, not all belonging to the armed and disciplined reserves, but collected hastily from various posts and miscellaneous duties. It followed that although the Magistrate went very promptly to the spot on the first news of disorder, he could only take with him a few men; and by the time that the armed reserve of twelve men and seven sowars came up it had become no easy mattter to disperse a tumultuous mob men, among whom many were armed with clubs, and threatened to use them. The Magistrate faced the crowd with resolution; but when he determined that force must be used to disperse the rioters, he made the mistake of giving orders direct to the men, instead of to their officers; and he did not use the proper words of command. There are reasons for believing that these orders were imperfectly understood; and it seems clear, at any rate, that a few half drilled footmen and horsemen, placed close in front of a large and excited crowd, could only be handled, for suppressing the riot, with any prospect of success by very judicious dispositions and by clear, quick orders given by some officer at their head, ready himself to lead and direct their movements. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed on the whole not to impute to the police force, so composed and situated, anything beyond a not unnatural hesitation and faint-heartedness; but undoubtedly their failure to act left the Magistrate in a critical position in which he maintained his ground with creditable steadfastness; until he was relieved by the very opportune arrival of the party of British soldiers. The streets were then cleared by the soldiers under the command of Captain Vesey and Lieutenant Scales, who appear to have handled their men with much judgment and moderation, and whose services on this occasion the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge. You also commend the intelligence and readiness of Mr. Jones, the station-master of Etawah in informing the Magistrate that troops were passing through the station who could be detained for his assistance. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor unreservedly approves your own proceedings from the time that you received information of the commotion at Etawah; and he considers that the steps taken by you to give support and counsel to the Magistrate showed that you judged the needs and circumstances of the situation with discrimination and accuracy.

A REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

THE last *New York Herald* to hand contains the following letter from a correspondent at Vladikavkaz, Caucasus, dated October 3, 1886:—"I hasten to tend you word that a serious revolt has broken out among the Chechens of the Caucasus. It began as early as the latter end of August last, when, altogether without warning, the Chechens settled at Vozdvis. hensk—about a hundred versts from Vladikavkaz, in the district of Grozninsky—rose in arms, and made organized attacks, on the houses of the inhabitants, also breaking into the domiciles of resident Russian officers in the night time. The soldiers permanently quartered in the district gathered their forces hastily together and raided the Chechens, killing a few; but the revolt had by this time assumed too formidable dimensions to be grappled with even by troops drawn to the disturbed district from various parts of the Caucasus. Word was therefore sent to the central authority for help. In the meantime there had arrived at the scene of the insurrection the following troops from Vladikavkaz—two battalions of the Teaginsky regiment, seven sotnias of Cossacks, some mountain artillery, and two batteries; from Pyatigorsk, the Nizhegorodsky regiment of dragoons; and from Tamerhan-Shura, the Peryaslovsky regiment. In addition to these forces must be reckoned the local troops on the spot. There are already men enough on the ground to surround, if not to overcome, the revolted Chechens; but the Russian plan is to occupy all the neighbouring passes and gorges, for if the insurrection were to spread into and beyond the Daghestan mountain range it might involve the whole of the tribes of the Caucasus.

"The revolt is believed to be due to the attempts made to force the Chechens into military service against their will, and it broke out when the authorities began to take measures for inscribing the names of the members of the tribe on the military lists. So far a hundred of the Cossack soldiery have been killed. The losses, of the Chechens are not known. The Russians have seized some arms and cannon."

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THE POSITION IN BURMA.

THE special correspondent of the Pioneer at Mandalay telegraphs as follows:—it was in August last that the Government of India sanctioned the reinforcing of the garrison of Upper Burma by sending troops in the autumn which would, in the ordinary course of relief, not have gone there till next spring. General White had then 14,000 troops in 57 posts and outposts. There are now 24,000 men in the country, of whom 21,000 to 22,000 are available for service: the remainder are sick. The posts and outposts, including those held by the police, number over a hundred, and our present position may be summarised as follows:—

"The British Administration extends along both banks of the Irrawaddy from Bhamo to the old frontier. East of the Irrawaddy the whole country is under control as far south as Maytola, 60 miles south-east of Pagan. Thence, southward, from the Pegu Yoma range of hills, which forms the water shed between the Irrawaddy and Sittang, to the Irrawaddy the country is settled; but east of that range our authority is recognised only so far as our troops can strike out from the cordon of fortified posts stretching up from the Tounghoo frontier. West of the Irrawaddy the riverain districts of Chindwin up to Kendat are under administration, and also the stretch of country south of Pyinzala. Of the remainder of Upper Burma the only tract abandoned, after being visited by troops, is the Teral along the Arakan hills to the west of Menbo and Minhla; it proved so unhealthy that our soldiers were not able to remain there. But vast districts are still unexplored and must be brought under control, first by military action and afterwards by civil adminstration. These include the country between Bhamo and Kendat; the district of Woontho, west of Katha, where the Tsawbwa enjoys semi-independence; the Yau country, north of Menbo; the Pakhangyee district, opposite, Myingyan; and the interior of the Chindwin Valley north of Aloun. As regards the districts still suffering from dacoity, these are Katha, where Nga Kyi dominates an area 300 square miles; Yew, where Hla-Oo and his principal adherents are now being hunted down; Shwebo where only very small bands linger in the jungles about Shemaga; the Southern Chindwin district; the Myingyan district, where a Prince called Shwe Gyobyo has a band at Paul, between Pugyi and Pakhangyee, supported by Maung Kyan Gaung, ex-Woon of Myingyan; the Menbo district, where Boh Shwe and a Poongyee named Oktamma are at large, with head-quarters at Taungzin in the south-west corner of the district: the hilly district north-east of Mandalay weere Bo Chin used to collect bands: but this man is said to have gone to the Shan hills; the country between Kyoukse and Ava, where Shwe Yau holds a forest with a small band; Eastern Myingyan, where the Wayloung Myin Gaung is still at large; part of Pagan, where Maung Cho has raided; and Wundwin where Hmaw Aing's band have recently crossed the Samon river and will probably be joined by Maung Gyi on his return from the Shan Country. Buddha Yaza, Thiha Yaza and the Kyemendine Prince are being operated against by General Lockhart's flying columns. The districts to be exploited, then, are Woontho, where the Tsawbwa, though scarcely openly hostile, has not made submission; Yeu whence the cattle-lifters now occasionally make raids; the Ruby Mine district, which must be permanently occupied, and the Chindwin Valley, which needs exploration and pacification particularly to the westward. This last will be accomplished in co-operation with the movements of the 4th Goorkha Light Infantry, which regiment will work down the Kubo Valley during the next few weeks.

As regards Woontho, the Tsawbwa will be offered the same conditions of control as existed under Thebaw, but he will have to acknowledge our supremacy and pay tribute. This he will probably do as we make our strength visible from the south also. Our columns are now on the move to accomplish all the exploitation, and the plan is for the military not only to repulse and disperse all the large bands, but to capture or kill all malcontent leaders, so as to render future combinations against us almost impossible. There are four months before us to do this, but the end of the month of December should see these various operations carried to a successful issue, judging by the results achieved by General Stuart in the Shwebo Command, and General Lockhart at Nyingynan. After this it will be possible to open up the Shan country to the east of the new railway. This will be done in a purely friendly spirit, a force with political officers entering the Shan hills by way of the Nattik, Pass, and inducing the Shans to receive a Resident with a guard at Enlay or some suitable point, and make arrangements securing the flank of the railway from attack by dacoits or casual raiders from over the borders. As the Shans will be shown that we do not desire to interfere with their internal affairs, they, in all probability, will receive us cordially. As five extra regiments have been ordered to Burma, we shall be able, by January, to send a force into the Shan country without denuding existing posts of their garrisons.

The above is a summary of military operations, and it will be seen on how extensive a scale they will be carried on.

As regards the permanent pacification of the country I understand that Sir Frederick Roberts, in a memorandum lately drawn up, dwells upon the undesirability of soldiers being kept to do police work. The Government are contemplating increasing the number of civil officers and police, and the Chief dwells strongly upon having more civil officials for purely district work, and the organization of sufficient Police Levées to admit of the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the troops. The system of a network of posts which has been insugurated must be carried out to completion. Extra officers and police are necessary just as was the case in Oudh and the Punjab, until the country is fully under Civil control. Coincident with this must come the development of communication by river, railway and roads. The Irrawaddy and the Chindwin give lateral communication, and Sir Frederick Roberts strongly urges a liberal expenditure on longitudinal tracks, parallel with these, and cross roads at right angles—the former merely to be made through the jungle so as to admit free movement of troops and pack animals, the latter to be fit for cart traffic and to be eventually metalled, so as to be passable at all seasons of the year. The pacification of Highlands, of Scotland, was, I believe, carried out mainly by making roads freely in every direction, and it is argued that dacoits from outiying districts will hesitate to raid when liable to be intercepted in the rear. It is imperative to carry out this combined system of police posts and roads though the expense may be very heavy. In this way only can a permanent hold be got on the country.

The Public Work Department will have to be strengthened immediately, and probably special Superintending Engineers will be asked for to undertake the work. The employment given to Burmans on these public works will also contribute to pacification, but the undertaking must be spread over two or three years.

THE ATTACK ON BHAMO.

It has been ascertained now that the attack on Bhamo on the night of the 15th was made by about 80 Chinese Shans and Chinese. They first sent emissaries into the Bazaar to invite the Chinamen here to co-operate, and about mid-night rushed into the east bastion, coming by the Mausi road. It is believed that this attack was a mere feint, while the main attack, by a large body, was to have been made by the south gate and the stockade carried. The town is very weak there. The guard in the east bastion was furnished by the Royal Artillery, one of whom was killed while asleep. The two other men composing the guard ran to the assistance of the sentry, who was attacked by several of the enemy. After setting fire to the guard-house the dacoits fired an empty barrack, in which a havildar and sepoy of the 26th Punjab Infantry were sleeping. They cut these two men down just as they were running out. The barrack was burnt down, and the two bodies were found much charred the next morning. The attack was met by the Welsh Fusiliers, who were in the new teak barracks some distance outside the stockade. Lieutenant A. P. G. Gough, roused by the disturbance, pursued and killed a Chinaman as he was jumping over the stockade; one man was shot by the Artillery sentry, and a wounded man was found a short way outside, next morning, in the jungle. One of the Myinzaing Prince's standards was found near where the entrance had been effected. The Mounted Infantry went out in pursuit about down, and captured another Chinaman in the judgle, some two miles away. These two prisoners are now in custody, and they state that the attack was made by men from Mauwyne in Yunan; but it is believed they are part of the hostile gathering reported near Ponsee, in the Poukhan Ka-Chin territory. The main attack by the enemy is believed to have been postponed owing to the diversion having occured too soon, and the garrison being—thoroughly aroused and manning the stockade. Corporal Lanton, who was killed in the bazaar, had been sleeping in the town, and, hearing the firing, was returning to the stockade when he was killed. His body was found in the river on the morning of the 18th fearfully mutilated by dah cuts. Suspicion having been directed against the Chinese in the bazaar, their quarters was surrounded and searched, and traces of blood and a number of concealed arms were found. Eleven men were arrested on suspicion, and are now in custody.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION AT MIAN MIR.

THE following account of the above Exhibition, which was to have been opened at Mian Mir on Thursday last, appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette* from a correspondent:—

"It is impossible to go over the exhibits in detail. Before all even of those already received had been arranged, they numbered 560, and more were expected; and among them all, excellence is the rule, without, so far as we could detect, a single exception—an exceptional rule which proves the rule that all rules have exceptions. Scarcely less complicated than the above sentence, for instances has always been the mysterious arrangements of straps and buckles, known as the valise equipment of our Infantry. To put it on three men may be seen at times assisting a comrade to tie himself in inextricable knots for the space of three or four minutes. With a fairly active Zulu in the foreground, such a picture would have a painful interest. Private Romans, of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, however, exhibits an invention of his own, by which the old arrangements of straps—in appearance as complicated as ever—is put on quickly by the man himself without assistance, and the valise itself is simply hooked on, and can be taken off and on in a couple of seconds. This would place the active Zulu aforesaid at a considerable discount; and we have a shrewd suspicion that the "Romans equipment" or some adaptation of it will before long—if the authorities are not altogether blind and deaf—be known wherever British Infantry march.

"We have mentioned the Romans' equipment first, because it strikes us as the most important of the novelties produced at this year's Exhibition from a purely military point of view; though there are doubtless other exhibits which will command more general attention and admiration. Sergeant Lewis, of the 10th Lincolnshire, ought to have a chapter to himself, if space allowed. He is a man of the old school, and notes, with the regretful eye of a veteran, who knows the shortcomings of short service men in the matter of handicrafts. Strange to say, the very system which, we were told, by only taking men from their homes for a few years was to enable them to hold their own in civilian employment for the rest of their lives, appears, so far as regimental workshops are concerned, to have an opposite effect. Men do not go in with the same steady enthusiasm for work outside their soldiers' duties, as they used to do when their barrack was their home. Just as a man is beginning to master the rudiments of a handicraft, he goes; and the Army turns out now neither such good soldiers nor such good carpenters as in the long service days. Sergeant Lewis,—who was present in 1870, when the Duke of Edinburgh opened the Exhibition, for that year at Mian Mir—is one of the best of the old school, and when he goes, his place will be hard to fill; for, of this year's Exhibition, he can almost say, as some great man of old very nearly did; ', *L'exposition c'est moi!*" The carpentry and upholstery turned out by the regiment under his supervision would be a credit to the best of Calcutta houses: or London houses for that matter; and the lowness of the prices would make the respective millionaire heads of those houses turn grey, not is the work beautiful, it is thoroughly honest. Neither veneer nor shoddy finds room under the really marvellous polish which shines upon sideboard, chair and music stool. Sergeant Lewis invents also. He has a bed which turns into a table, and then into a bag to hold luggage, and reminds one almost, except in its effects, of Max Adeler's American patent table-ladder-stove. Of the same regiment Privates Joseph Nayler and Evans show themselves also skilled English carpenters, who are able and willing to make uncommonly good furniture at uncommonly reasonable prices. The Connaught Rangers' carpentry runs largely, among other things, to towel-horses; but they, too, exhibit a camp bed, with pillow of canvas supported on iron springs ingeniously convertible into a receptacle for clothes. Three-rupee chairs, which are everything from the point of view of solidity and comfort that a lounge chair ought to be strong garden seats that a four year-old children could take to pieces and carry about—in fact everything that *Punch* would advise those about to furnish to get—are to be seen and, we believe bought at reasonable prices. There is patch work of 9,850 squares per piece: there are bird skins beatifully preserved; cases of butterflies as wildernessof colour beautifully arranged; there are pictures painted apparently in oils, but really in silk thread; and hundreds of other things that the skill and ingenuity of many busy men in a twelvemonth can produce.

"With a few more specialities, however, I must close. There is a whist table, admirably made and very handsome to look at, with the sides hollowed out for the players' comfort, with neat drawers for twelve packs of cards and as many sets of markers—and the whole takes to pieces and makes one moderate parcel. There is the furniture of a tent.—a chest of drawers, a writing table and almirah—all for, we believe, 40 rupees, and all converting for travel into one box, in which the whole of the owner's travelling wardrobe can also be packed. Indian coolies can carry a good deal; but to see a single coolie with only one box on his head, yet carrying all one's camp furniture and clothes would be a novelty. The maker of these is Sergeant Stephens. Among other exhibits worth notice and purchase are the electro-plated Benares copperware, from Sergeant Grandy, of the Rifle Brigade; a despatch box full of innumerable conveniences, by Sergeant Lewis, again; really excellent boots of honest English leather at reasonable prices by Private Watson of the Seaforth Highlanders and others; and beautiful work in silk on perforated card-board for picture frames and general ornament by Private Madigan of the Scottish Rifles. Last but not least, some of the music which the Band will play is an original composition, very highly spoken of by Corporal Stockey of the Scottish Rifles. He arranged it himself for the full band, and copies are for sale set to the pianoforte.

"These are only a few notes taken in a hurried inspection of the Exhibition before it was fully arranged. The tasteful decoration of the rooms, and especially the Hall give promise, however, that when it opens to-day, the Mian Mir Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1886 will be found as ornamental as useful, and a deserved success. Apart from the duty we all owe to the Army, the profit to be derived by each of us from a visit to the Exhibition ought to ensure that few, who *can* get to Mian Mir, should stay away."

BENGAL.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS DEFRAUDED.—Messrs. Ralli Brothers' office at Calcutta has been defrauded of Rs. 9,000 by a native who presented a forged hundi, and an order, purporting to be signed by a partner and the bookkeeper of the firm, on the cashier to pay the amount. The man got clear away with the money the same evening. On Thursday a Babu presented a note for Rs. 1,000 at the Howrah railway station booking office, and on hearing the booking-clerk ask an assistant to compare the number with the numbers of notes stolen from Ralli Brothers, he decamped, leaving the note behind him. It proved to be one of the notes fraudulently received from the firm. The presenter has not yet been traced.

HEALTH OF THE SUBURBS.—The question of the marked increase of cholera in the districts adjacent to Calcutta was considered at the last Town Council. There is a severe outbreak all round Calcutta. Dr. Simpson asked that special measures might be taken to meet the increase of the disease. This was agreed to, and it was resolved to sanction special establishments at a cost of Rs. 3,500 a month to be placed at the Health Officer's disposal. This sum would provide four Assistant Surgeons to attend upon those attacked who are too poor to pay for medical aid; nine hospital assistants to serve under the Health Officer's order in applying disinfectants, removing insanitary Conditions and preserving cleanliness; 150 extra coolies, 50 extra scavengering carts and an additional supply of disinfectants. The Town Council requested the Health Officer to notify by beat of drum in all principal bastis where and how the services of the Assistant Surgeons would be available. A report was asked for before the end of December, showing the work done and the results obtained.

PASSENGERS BY THE ANCHOR LINE NUBIA.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, (T. G. Knox), Commander, from Glasgow, October 28th; Liverpool, November 4th; Gibraltar, November 10th; Port Said, November 19th; and Suez, November 21st arrived in the harbour, all well, at 10 a.m. on Saturday. The vessel was consigned to Graham and Company. Stormy weather was experienced in the Bay of Biscay, and in the Straits of Gibraltar; the weather during the remainder of the passage having generally been fine. The following is a list of the passengers:—

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Col Swinton-Browne	Mr J Henderson
Rev Dr Bissell	Mrs F H Hammond
Miss Julia Bissell	Mr J Harris
Mr G Carmichael	Mr E D Maclagan
Mr D Denby	Miss Scudder
Mr and Mrs Govan & child	Mr F E Taylor
Miss Graves	Mr and Mrs Slater & child
Mrs C M Harris and two children	

FROM SUEZ.

Rev J E Scott	Mr Remington
Mrs Scott and child	

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

THE rapid recovery in the price of Bar Silver in London is the most prominent feature in the Telegraphic advices from Home to-day. From 45d. on Thursday, Reuter advances his quotation of yesterday to 45⅛d. buyers, with "no Silver offering in the market," and some private telegrams were reported to quote 45½d. per oz., which has since been confirmed by Reuter in his message of to-day. What these fluctuations are owing to no one seems in a position to say with any approach to certainty, the various reasons which have been advanced from time to time having one and all proved mere rumours; in some cases based on a slight substraction of truth, in others proving to be inventions pure and simple. To our thinking the real cause is to be found in the nervous uncertainty which for some time past has taken possession of all operators in Exchange, dealers, merchants and bankers alike. The moment the slightest sign of any movement is apparent either upward or downward it is multiplied a hundred-fold by the anxiety not to be caught, with the result that business is done spasmodically, and in large amounts encouraging fluctuations of a similar character. We should be glad if we could indicate any probability of a change for the better in this respect, but the difficulty is to find any assured starting point respecting Silver itself, the extent and cost of its production and the nature of the recent demand. One superficial indicator there is which may not be entirely unworthy of notice, and that is, that the steadiest point of the Rupee for some time back has been shown about 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5⅝d. Fluctuations in that neighbourhood have been comparatively slight, while any important movements upwards or downwards have led to rapid reactions.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a very strong feeling, both Banks and merchants showing considerable anxiety to sell, but great indifference about buying, and rates steadily advanced during the day until our closing quotations as below show a rise of ⅛d. in Bank and 5-32d. on Private Paper. At this level the tone at the termination of business was distinctly firm, and will probably open so on Monday owing to the confirmation by Reuter of 45½d. for Silver. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Francs " "	1·87½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been firmer at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours and Rs. 101⅜ for Fours-and-a-half. From London yesterday's quotations gave an advance of ⅛ in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half, owing of course to the recovery in Silver and Exchange. Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ higher, at 101.

SHARES although quiet to-day have been very fairly steady. In Spinning and Weaving Mills the only movements noted in our list of quotations have been Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo and Rs. 5 in Khatao Muckoujee. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are weaker again at Rs. 2,650 for First Issue, Rs. 660 for Second.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was quiet but steady, spot prices being unchanged, but Americans to arrive partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. dearer, the sales being 8,000 bales, comprising 1,000 Surats. To-day the sales are 8,000, including 800 Surats, but the closing tone is given as steady with arrivals strong. In New York yesterday ready Cotton was 1-16 cent higher at 9¼, while Futures were 1 point lower. To-day, however, Futures come 6 points up ready unaltered.

The weekly figures from Liverpool owing to the free receipts at the American ports are now steadily in the ascending scale. The visible supply for all Europe has gained 1,90,000 bales during the week, and is now 86,000 bales ahead of last year. The bulk of the difference being in the Liverpool stock, which having increased 23,000 bales since the previous Friday, now stands 76,000 bales in excess of a year ago. A noticeable feature in the American figures this week is the increase in the Exports to the Continent, which for the first time this season since the figures have been of any importance are slightly in excess of the quantity to the U. K.

The American crop figures to date gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	275,000	242,000	274,000
" exports to U. K.	86,000	74,000	128,000
" " Continent	88,000	77,000	120,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,703,000	2,660,000	2,773,800
" exports to U. K. "	962,000	754,200	931,000
" " Cont. "	544,000	708,900	697,400
" Stock in the Ports "	980,000	910,000	909,000
Saturday's Receipts	39,000	40,000	45,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,61[illegible],000	2,554,140	2,735,710
" " Surats	224,000	128,850	332,840

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	509,000	432,900	427,000
" London	18,000	17,000	44,000
American Afloat	240,000	203,000	307,000
East Indian "	13,000	5,000	14,000
	780,000	657,900	792,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	5 13-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16d.	4⅛d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	13-16d.	1⅜d.

The market for the staple here to-day has been quiet. Owing to the rise in Exchange, buyers have been asking a slight reduction in rates, which sellers have refused to concede, and very little business has accordingly resulted.

WHEAT is quoted by Reuter 2d. per cental dearer in Liverpool, but this is probably only the correction of the official quotations at Friday's market, as private telegrams give no higher limits. In the meantime, therefore, with stiffer Freights and advancing Exchange, Exporters here have to a great extent withdrawn from the market, and even at a reduction of ½ anna per cent., which sellers would be willing to concede in new crops, have declined to operate. We quote:—

	Old.	New.	
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7	4-7	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-6	4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-3	4-3	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-1-6	4-1-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,517	bales.
Wheat	42,154	cwts.
Linseed	5,259	"
Gingelly	10,964	"
Rapeseed	2,911	"

FREIGHTS have been a trifle quieter in tone to-day, Exporters having apparently pretty well provided for their requirements yesterday. Rates, however, are steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23¾ ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	$125	...	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
...ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 6	1,700
French Press Co.	30	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 36	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	R 12	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	100	500	50		580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£146½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	620
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	905
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	...	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5	5	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,122½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	785

MISCELLANEOUS

Allcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	121
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue.	500		37	1 2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	..	6 p.ct	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	17½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs.	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	—	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	500	Re.	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 o.	192½

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112-35—Manners Makyth Man.
205-7—The Queen's Land—V. L. Cameron.
205-8—A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains.—Isabella L. Bird.
188-13-14—The Butterflies of India, Burma, and Ceylon.
205-8—Persia as It is—C. J. Wills, M.D.
B.—14-19—Mignon's Secret—J. S. Winter.
50-28—The Siege of London—H. James.
14-18—That other person—Mrs. A. Hunt.
63-20—Faustino—"Rita."
91-13—The startling exploits of Dr. J. B. Quies—Mrs. C. Hoey and Mr. J. Lillie.
14-20—Three Pretty Maids—E. Warren.
50-27—The Egoist—G. o. Meredith.
10-27—Randolph Caldecott—H. Blackburn.
C.—7-3-10—Imperial Gazetteer of India (revised edition)—W. W. Hunter.
25 31—Annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay 1885-86.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUGMOHUNDAS—December 5, at Bazaar Gate, Fort, Foolkorebai, beloved wife of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, aged 20 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRESSWELL—November 14, at Thayetmyo, the wife of Major Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.
DRURY—November 15, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Major R Drury, M D, of a daughter.
MACKAY—November 24, at Babugarh, N-W P, the wife of Mr G Mackay, Horse Breeding Operations, of a daughter.
MYLES—December 1, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, the wife of Surgeon E H Myles, Medical Staff, of a son (still-born).
RAINHAM—November 25, at 38, Queen's Road, Jamalpur, the wife of W J Rainham, of a daughter.
SHAW—November 29, at Hilika, Dibrugarh, the wife of T J Shaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARLEY—MUMFORD—November 21, at St Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev T L Warneford, George Henry Marley, Chief Engineer, Marine Service, to Esther Amelia Mumford, third daughter of Mr E A Mumford.
STUDD—LUKIS—November 22, at Jhansi, by the Rev B Hammond, Chaplain, Henry Malden Studd, son of the late Edward Studd Esq, formerly of Tirhoot, to Gertrude eldest daughter in the late W H Lukis, Esq, of Southampton.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—November 18, at the Cantonment, Vizianagram, of heart disease, John Marvell Browne, late shopkeeper, Waltair, Vizagapatam, aged 47 years. R.I.P.
CRAWLEY—December 1, at Jhansi, Kathleen Albinia Ouseley, only daughter of George and Kate Crawley, aged 4 months.
CRESSWELL—November 16, at Thayetmyo, the infant son of Major and Mrs Cresswell, aged 2 days.
GRAHAM—December 2, at Madras, Ethel Minnie, youngest daughter of Captain F Graham, aged 13 years and 6 months.
HAMPTON—November 29, at Gya, of consumption, Samuel Charles Hampton, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal, aged 48 years.
MOTHA—November 29, expired in his residence, Tuticorin, M L Motha, aged 54.
TEPPER—November 27, at Dacca, Charles Frederick Hallowell, infant son of Charles and May Tepper.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

THE increase of the German army, which was asked for a week ago so that Germany might preserve peace between her neighbours, is now explained on the highest authority as being intended to put Germany on an equality with France, and to guard against the realization of the hopes of the partizans of "*la revanche*." The German Minister of War so explains it, and Count von Moltke, who seldom speaks except under pressure of necessity so explains it. German policy is in this matter as candid as usual, and Prince Bismarck himself could not have been more outspoken than those who spoke for him. France now sees how little she has gained by allowing the obscure journalists of whom M. Deroulede is the head and the type to proclaim on the housetop what every Frenchman feels in his heart. Newspapers have been established in Paris to propagate the idea that the supreme mission of France is to win back the conquered provinces. If there is a supplementary article to this confession of faith it is that the duty of every patriotic Frenchman is to hate a German and to eschew everything that comes from Germany, including German beer. This is all very well, but France knows whom she is dealing with, and she ought to know that a game of this sort has to be paid for in one form or another. There was a time when Germany would have made the publication of the *Revanche* newspaper an occasion for diplomatic remonstrance of a very peremptory sort. In 1875, for instance, Prince Bismarck all but found in the much less self-contained patriotism of the Paris newspapers a provocation to a renewal of the war. War to-day would not be so easy as it would have been eleven years ago, when the relative strength of Germany was greater than it now is, for France has made unquestioned advances since then in the recuperation of her military power. The German answer to the provocations of the "fighting editors" is however one that the French Government cannot have heard without concern. M. Deroulede will doubtless see in it a provocation, if not to march to the frontier, at all events to add something to the already overburdened military budget, and so the costly competition will be kept up, until on one side or the other it will be found too expensive. On the whole, the Republic cannot be congratulated upon the result of its thinking aloud upon this question. It may be that the gravity of the situation which the action of Germany has brought about will help to a prompt solution of the Ministerial crisis which has supervened upon the defeat of M. de Freycinet upon the Budget. France was never poorer in statesmen and in statesmanship than now, as may be seen in the fact that even M. de Freycinet would be reluctantly parted with. But a rather swollen stream has to be passed by the Republic, and there would be inconvenience even in changing indifferent horses. Meantime we may expect to see M. Waddington, the Ambassador in London, rather less constant in his callings upon Lord Iddesleigh, and rather less importunate in his demands that England should assign a term to her occupation of Egypt.

THE retiring Governor of Madras is indebted to the Maharajah of Vizianagram for an imposing proof that there is something more to be said about Sir Grant Duff than the *advocati diaboli* who have had him in almost their exclusive keeping have thought it worth while to say. The Maharajah gave a banquet last week in his Excellency's honour. The banquet was magnificent, and so were the speeches. One misses from the list of the guests the names of a few eminent people who have helped to make the Southern Presidency famous in these later years; but the revellers got on very well without them, as revellers usually do get on very well without a skeleton or two at their feasts. The high merits of Sir Grant Duff were sung without let or hindrance. His host at all events felt that the function of the hour was not to give administrative burial to him but to praise him. He acclaimed him as the possessor of inimitable and winning personal qualities and astonishing literary gifts. We cannot follow him through his enumeration of the wonderful works by which his Excellency has established the reputation which he enjoyed during the brief hours that he spent over the Maharajah's dinner table. They begin with the promotion of heavy cart traffic, they end with a service done to science in the addition of a magnificent library to the Botanical Gardens, and they are summed up in the pretty euphuism that "on every branch of the numerous ramifications of the Presidency budding hopes seem to receive gentle dews of success." The story of the acts that he did, is it not set forth in the Chronicles of Sir Grant Duff and of the chroniclers whom he inspired? "After Dr. Maclean's great work, which of course shows unquestionable marks of being got up under the immediate supervision of his Excellency's master mind, and after his Excellency's most unique University address, and the famous minute, which are nothing but wiped cream, the first of the Presidency, second of all those useful things which are in the reach of our graduates, and the third of his Excellency's rule of the Presidency, it is worse than nonsense to say a single word regarding the realm or the *régime* of this capital." So at least the Madras papers say the Maharajah said, and we can only hope that it is they and not he who are responsible for the esoteric nature of the eulogy which he has passed upon the Governor. It may be that for "wiped cream" we are to read "whipped cream," and if that is the figure of speech which the Maharajah thinks can be most appropriately applied to Sir Grant Duff's most famous productions, who, save perhaps his Excellency himself, need complain? Or who but he need take it amiss that the latest of his eulogists save himself has admitted that the *pièces justificatifs* of his administration have been speeches and documents inspired by the hero of the story? Sir M. E. Grant Duff has indeed been the most industrious chronicler of his own doings that India has seen for a long time, and he has been almost as determined as the Maharajah of Vizianagram that justice shall be done to them. Between the two there should be no danger lest the world should think less highly than it ought to think of the administration that is coming to an end. At least one true note must be heard above what the Maharajah calls "the jejune warblings of the ignorant native press," claiming audience all the same, even though the jejune warblers may call it the voice of Vizianagram.

Those inimitable and winning personal qualities to which the Maharajah so gracefully referred shone forth pleasantly and conspicuously in Sir Grant Duff's speech. How frankly he can give himself the benefit of the doubt in all that is doubtful in regard to his own deeds he showed in a very characteristic way. Time, he admitted, must test his words and deeds, but he seems to have too strong a consciousness of the merits of his record to think that the issue of the test could be other than favourable. Let us all join him very heartily in his hope, and let us acknowledge the loyalty with which he offered to share with his colleagues the credit that awaits him in history. It is a loyalty, however, which brings its advantages. A Governor so willing to divide the honours with "those whom he chose to assist him" may claim a division of penalties with them, so that if that historical judgment to which the retiring Governor appeals should say that in the Salem riots matter he was not wise, that in the Crole case he was not dispassionate, or that in his general policy he was rather too independent of the public, he will have some one to divide censure with. His plea for a remembrance of his colleagues will not be disregarded. Some of them have been talked about just as long and as loudly as he has, and they will be remembered just as long, with favour or with disfavour, as this same historical judgment to which Sir Grant Duff appeals may determine. When he tells us that there is no greater folly in a ruler than to work consciously with bad instruments, we render him that acknowledgment of always doubtful value that he meant well, and that he thought he was taking a good instrument into his hand when he co-operated with Mr. Sullivan and with Mr. Garstin for the due correction of Mr. Crole. Yet even he has his misgivings, and we seem to see a retrospective turn in the reflection "No one can work on a large scale without finding a percentage of his instruments break in his hands, and perhaps scratch him in doing so." He is the last man to expose the broken instruments, as he is the last man to show his own scratches. But the sentence is by no means oracular, and we all think we could point at a moment's notice to the broken instruments, as we all think that we could expose the scratches they have made. If there is a trace of modesty in it let us remember that it is Sir Grant Duff's, and let us be astonished and thankful. Equally agreeable is it to notice that for five long years he has managed to agree with the higher powers. He has served under four Secretaries of State, two Liberal and two Conservative, and yet he has found no sort of difficulty in accommodating himself, "sufficiently for practical purposes, to their way of looking at things." From which we are glad to infer that all this time the India Office has been sweetly reasonable. The measure of Sir Grant Duff's agreement with them must be the measure of their capacity for making themselves agreeable and for taking kindly the advice of superior people who happen through the caprice of fortune to be in a relation of official dependence upon them. We get a new idea of the charity of the India Office when we learn how admirably it has got on with Sir Grant Duff since the end of 1881.

Sir Grant Duff gave remarkable recognition to a hill station as an element in government when he paid his tribute to the talent of Madras and Ootacamund society. "The number of people there," he said, "who sing well, dance well, act well, ride well, draw well, paint well, play well, in these two places, is to my thinking quite extraordinary." We only hope the envious denizens of the plains will not point to this admirable description of the talents of the dwellers on Olympus as an exhaustive picture of how they live in Ooty. For even they must admit that Sir Grant Duff has made for himself a much more exacting ideal of a provincial Governor's life than this pleasant description calls to mind. He has been a quick worker, and has given as much attention to the sterner duties of his office as most of those who have preceded him at Madras. But for the fact that he has prodigiously offended so many of the community over which he has presided he need not be deemed a particularly unsuccessful Governor. Political success, however, is so closely dependent upon public appreciation that Sir Grant Duff will not get the credit of such good work as he may have done until the work can be estimtated without regard for the worker. If he is content to be judged under these conditions the verdict may not go against him. But we cannot think that he cares much either way. An administrator so strangely indifferent to contemporary and local estimates of his work cannot be greatly concerned about later and distant judgments. He is happy in the opportunity of his official demise. He is able to send in advance to his successor congratulations upon the inheritance upon which he is about to enter. Mr. Bourke will have a very full provincial treasury, for once in a way at all events—for Sir Grant Duff does not tell him about the liberties which may be taken with provincial finance when the contracts are renewed. And according to its retiring Governor Madras is in a condition of good order and contentment which should make the charge of it a task of dignified ease. Madras, if his estimate be not too favourable, most drop its less flattering title and call itself henceforth the Model Presidency. Yet he leaves to his successor a maxim as well as a Presidency. A sage has said, and Sir Grant Duff repeats the saying, "We shall never do anything if we do not say every morning 'May we begin to-day, for all that I have done hitherto is nothing.'" A more modest message to the man who comes after him a retiring Governor could not have sent. But Mr. Bourke probably knows how to read a modest message when it has the signature of Sir M. E. Grant Duff.

THEY have had something to think of in Hyderabad of late much more exciting than the condition of education in the Nizam's Dominions; but that is no reason why attention should not be called to the very frank and exhaustive report upon this subject which reached us a few days ago from Hyderabad. Its candour, in truth, is not its only salient quality. For thoroughness a report on education which begins with an account, gazetteer fashion, of the boundaries and area of the State, and of its geological and other features, is scarcely beaten by Knickerbocker's "History of New York," in which the story begins with Adam. On that score, at all events, the report in open to no criticism. The history of Education in Hyderabad begins, as the history of nearly every work of progress in the State begins, with Sir Salar Jung, whose first step towards developing public instruction was the establishment of the Dar-ul-Alum, or Oriental College, in the capital. Education in the districts was started five years later in pursuance of a Government order that two schools should be opened in every taluka, with a district school at every head-quarters town. Before these measures were taken there was absolutely no provision for public instruction in the territory, a fact which it is necessary to bear in mind in noticing the backward state of education in the Nizam's Dominions even now. For that it is backward is not denied either by the Department or by the Government. There is commendable candour in the way in which this point is referred to, both in the report and in the observations of the Minister upon it. The report regretfully confesses that only three lakhs were spent on education in his Highness's Dominions last year, and it adds, with an outspokenness not often permitted in a native State, "Considering the area, the languages, and the population, reasons for the backward state of education need not be urged in the face of such small expenditure upon such a great State need." So, too, in the Ministerial review of the report, it is acknowledged that an increase of 54 schools, with 5,219 pupils, is an extremely poor result for a decade's working, especially as it would have been worse but for the extension of the work of private agencies. Government institutions, indeed, show a falling off in the number of their scholars during the past year or two—a hint, which the Government seem disposed to listen to, that the extension of the grant-in-aid system may do much to advance education in the Hyderabad State. Considering that in British India about one per cent. of the population—a small enough proportion it is true—are under education, Hyderabad with its nine millions of inhabitants and scarcely more than twelve thousand children at school is miserably below even the low ideal which the British Government sets before it in the matter of popular education. There is one district, Nalgouda, in the Eastern Division, appropriately admitted in the report to be the darkest spot, which is educating something less than two in every three thousand of its population, while in six districts the population under instruction is one in 825. Nothing better than this could be expected in a State which, with a revenue of over three crores, thinks that while it spends three-quarters of a crore in so-called military establishments, three lakhs is enough to spend upon education. Perhaps we may look soon for better things. A very competent Director of Public Instruction has lately been appointed in the person of Syed Ali, and the Educational Budget for the current year is not without signs of liberality. Here, at all events, is a field in which the Minister, now that other difficulties sit more lightly upon him than they have done for some time past, may hope to labour with credit to himself and with profit to the Nizam's subjects.

THE Bombay Town Council have been prompt to remove whatever doubt their previous action may have thrown upon their willingness to see the Municipality take its right part in the promotion of technical education in this city. Last week's vote of Rs. 5,000 per annum towards the support of the proposed technical institute at Parel makes ample amends for the somewhat dubious vote and discussion on the subject earlier in the month, and is moreover fairly responsive to the claim of the proposed institute upon the Municipality. It is only now necessary to express the hope that when the matter comes before the Corporation the action of the Town Council will be endorsed. No one is likely to ask that the grant be made greater, for, with the promised grant-in-aid of fifteen thousand rupees per annum from the Government, and the willing response which the two great railway companies have made, there will be no need for a larger contribution so long as the institution continues upon the basis upon which it is proposed to start it. We hope, on the other hand, that no one will propose that it be made less. The Town Council last week considered the respective merits of a three, four, five, and six thousand rupees grant respectively, and they arrived at the right figure when they adopted Mr. Javerilal's motion to fix it at Rs. 5,000. Any departure from that vote by way of reduction would not only make the Municipal contribution less than it ought to be, but it would spread abroad the idea that the Municipality is lukewarm in a matter in which it ought to set an example to the rest of the Presidency. A thousand rupees saved to the Municipality would be an inappreciable economy, and it might do harm elsewhere. It may be well to call attention to the fact that the Municipality will acquire adequate representation upon the governing body of the institution to which it is asked to contribute, and that there is no warrant for the belief that it would have no control over the expenditure of the money voted. A little misunderstanding seems to prevail on this subject which it is well to clear up.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

No theatrical company has started on an Indian tour under more favourable auspices than Mr. J. F. Sheridan's happy band of merry-makers, who made their first appearance before an Indian audience at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, when that most extraordinary compound of farce, comedy and burlesque, entitled "Fun on the Bristol," was produced. Mr. Sheridan and his company have gained a high reputation in England, America and the South Australian colonies, and their fame was not unknown in India. Therefore it was only natural that an audience that left hardly a vacant seat in any part of the house should welcome them on their arrival in Bombay. Indeed the theatre has seldom been known to be so crowded. It was also pleasant to find that, judging from the continual peals of laughter that resounded through the building, the expectations of the audience, however large they may have been, were more than realized. Jest and jollity had it all their own way, and when the audience was not holding its sides with laughter, as it frequently had to do when the fun waxed furious, its fancy was tickled by quaint sayings, smart sallies of wit and bright gleams of humour. "Fun on the Bristol" is one of the most singular oddities that was ever been placed on the stage, being largely tinged with that extravagance of speech and action which forms so important an element in an English pantomime, while at the same time possessing many of the attributes of a good comedy or farce. Its very name seems to be a freak of the imagination, by far the best part of the fun taking place, not on board the Bristol, but in the house of the "Widow O'Brien." It is singular also in being without a plot worth speaking of, and the audience is not called upon either to pity the woes of lovesick women or to nourish a hatred against their deceivers. Only one villain appears on the scene, and he is by no means a despicable sort of fellow.

The central figure is the "Widow O'Brien," and upon the manner in which her part is played depends in a large measure the success of the piece. Mr. Sheridan has thoroughly identified himself with the character of the "Widow O'Brien," and his delineation of the eccentricities of that amusing old lady is as perfect as anything of the kind could be. He kept the audience roaring with laughter all the time he was on the stage. He is ably assisted by Miss May Livingston, who plays the dual part of "Dora McAlliston" (the widow's daughter) and "Bella Thompson" (the negro servant) with a vivacity and humour that contribute largely to the success of the entertainment. Mr. E. C. Dunbar plays the part of the villain, "John Waffles," alias "Count Menaggio." Not only is he a good actor, but he is a good singer, possessing a rich baritone voice. Among other parts which were successfully played, were "Nora O'Brien" (Miss Lucy Fraser), and "Captain Cranberry" (Mr. Martyn Hagan.) Songs and choruses form an important and interesting feature of the comedy. The audience was so pleased with the vocal performances of the company that nearly every song was redemanded, and thus the comedy was drawn out beyond the usual length of Gaiety entertainments.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPORE, DEC. 2.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Darbar room of the Chini Mahal at 4 o'clock yesterday evening for the purpose of forming a committee in aid of the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin's fund for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India. Mr. Ebden, the Collector, presided. Among others present were:—Mrs. Ebden, Dr. Kothivalla, Mr. Dinshaw, Rao Bahadur Kashinath, N. Bhangaunkar (Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D.), Rao Bahadurs Narayen Ganesh Despande, Bhimvas Balaji Chitgubi, and Santapa Rangapa (Deputy Collectors), Rao Sahib Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar (Sub-judge), Rao Sahib Ramchandra Vinayak Bhanapa (Deputy Educational Inspector), Rao Sahibs Raghvendra Krishna, Narhar Ramchandra (Vakils), Messrs. Sheshgiri Rao, Rayaji Pandharinath (Vakils), Anantacharya Jahagirdar of Ankali, Hazi Irahim Mutuvalli, Ganeshdas Damodordas, Irapa Kopal, Hanmanthacharya Katti, Ramchandrarao Joshi, Apparao Nazir, Ramrao Fouzdar, Rango Ramchandra Shiratti (Chitiehs to the Collector), Vishvanath Narayan Suthe (Head Clerk to the Collector) and others.

Mr. Ebden opened the proceedings with an English address in which he explained, how the Countess of Dufferin's fund came into existence, what were its objects, and how great was the necessity for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Balajichigubi then addressed the meeting in Canarese, and fully explained how the Countess of Dufferin's fund came to be established, what were its objects, what was the present condition of female medical aid in this part of the country, and how great was the necessity for cordially assisting the fund by way of contributions. He then stated in what manner the subscriptions collected would be spent by the committee. He proposed that a committee should be formed in this district to promote the object of the fund and to collect subscriptions and donations in aid of it.

In seconding the proposal—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar dwelt on the great usefulness of association, and pointed out the necessity of supporting it by subscriptions. He heartily thanked Mr. and Mrs. Ebden for the great interest they had taken in the matter and the latter for having kindly consented to become president of the local committee.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

It was next proposed by Rao Saheb Raghvendrakrishna that an executive committee consisting of the gentlemen and ladies named by him should be appointed with Mrs. Ebden as president, Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar as Vice-President, and Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Balaji Chitgubi and Rao Sahib Raghventra Krishna as joint secretaries, and Mr. Sheshgiriras as treasurer to carry out the object of the association.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Sheshgiriras and was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Rao Sahib Narharrao Ramchandra that a committee of reference consisting of the gentlemen named by him should be appointed to give advice as to the best mode of carrying out the object of the association in this part of the country. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ramchandrarao Joshi and was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Rao Sahib Ramchandra Vinayak Bhanapa that local executive committees should be formed in the Talukas consisting of the leading gentlemen of the places for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Hanmantacharya Katti and was carried unanimously.

List of subscriptions were then circulated among those present and a sum of more than Rs. 500 was subscribed on the spot.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, pan-supari, and attar among those present and a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, DEC. 2.

ADVICES from Akola bring tidings of a serious riot between a few refractory sepoys of the Hyderabad Contingent Detachment stationed there and the guardians of the peace, during which the latter are said to have been rather severely handled. From details to hand, it appears that one of the military sepoys attempted to bathe in the river Morna, which flows past the town, at a spot prohibited by the authorities, and on being remonstrated with by the municipal peons on duty, he defiantly refused to quit the spot. An angry altercation ensued in which jack sepoy was backed by some of his boon comrades, and from words they came to blows. A *posse* of the police tried to separate the disputants and to quell the disturbance, but the sepoys laid about them, using their sticks and cudgels freely, and succeeded in breaking the heads of a few constables and otherwise injuring some others. Both the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police were unfortunately away from head-quarters when this affray occurred, and they had to be hastily summoned. The case is now under investigation by Colonel Rennick, and no doubt the guilty parties will have their desserts meted out to them. Apart from the gravity of the offence this case has attracted a good deal of attention, and will be watched with the greatest interest by the residents of the town of Akola and its suburbs, as bathing in this river has been a burning question between the authorities and the townspeople represented by the Municipal Committee. Dr. Little the Sanitary Commissioner, ever since his *regime* has all along urged the prohibition of bathing and washing clothes in certain parts of the river as the most effectual method to prevent the contamination of the water, which is used for all domestic purposes by almost one and all, and thus improve the health of the town. This prohibition was more stringently enforced at the time of the last cholera epidemic with the result of a decided improvement in the public health and complete immunity from cholera attacks. Of course, it could not be stated with any degree of certainty, whether this happy state of affairs was the direct outcome of this enforced prohibition, or simply a coincidence. But the Municipality, in utter disregard of this result, urged removal of the prohibition on the ground, forsooth, that it caused great hardship and trouble on the people owing to their having to proceed to greater distances. The fight has been going on in a desultory fashion for some years, and the question has suddenly come to the fore in an unexpected manner, and we may safely expect to hear of its being finally decided once for all.

A serious charge has been brought against a Tehsildar in the Basim district. It appears the brother of the Tehsildar along with one or two friends went out shikarring, when a poor man was accidentally shot by one of the party. The Tehsildar, it is alleged, to screen his brother and his friends, put in a copy of a voluntary confession purporting to have been made by another man, affixing his mark thereto! The case is undergoing a strict investigation by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, and if the grave charges alleged against the Tehsildar be proved, it will, no doubt, go extremely hard with him. Meanwhile he is under suspension.

The deepest gloom was cast over the little station of Yotmahl, the head-quarters of the Wun district, the other day, by the sudden, though expected, death of Mrs. Sophia Mackenzie, the oldest inhabitant of the little station, at the mature age of 72. The deceased old lady and her late husband, who was also noted for longevity, were the oldest couple in Berar among the European and Eurasian classes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

Lieutenant-General Bronsart de Schellendorf, the Minister for War, in presenting to the Reichstag the Army Bill, in which is included the provision for increasing the German Army by forty-one thousand men, said that although there was no immediate danger of a war, still the lack of control upon a large proportion of the French people prevents Germany living in peace and contentment.

The Minister then pointed out that the increase in the German Army would make it now equal to the army of their neighbours, the French, and the Government regarded the measure as imperative.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

Count von Moltke, speaking in the Reichstag to-day, said that an alliance between France and Germany, thus ensuring the peace of Europe, was impossible while France persisted in demanding the surrender of the Rhine Provinces, which he said Germany would never relinquish. He disclaimed any ideas of conquest, but said Germany meant to keep what she had.

DEFEAT OF THE DE FREYCINET CABINET.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate on the Budget, which has been of a protracted nature, was concluded, and has resulted in the defeat of M. de Freycinet and his Cabinet.

The Ministry, in consequence of the adverse vote, have tendered their resignation to President Grevy.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Efforts are being made to induce the Freycinet Cabinet to remain in office.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The *Observer* states that the British Government have intimated to France that they are not prepared to discuss the question as to the date of the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and that they also decline any proposal for making the Suez Canal an international waterway which would affect our access to India either *via* the Canal or across the Isthmus of Suez.

The same authority states that France has failed to induce the Powers to force England's hand in the Egyptian question.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.

Le Nord (Russian organ) says that Russia does not demand Constantinople, but the closing of the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan should guarantee their inviolability. Russia would then be the most faithful ally of Turkey.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

A Circular issued by the Porte urges an understanding among the Powers respecting the Bulgarian question, and recommends that Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia be appointed to the throne of Bulgaria.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Latest advices from Ireland state that a Nationalist meeting, called to meet at Ballymote on Sunday next, has been proclaimed by the Executive.

The Municipalities of Dublin have unitedly resolved on condemning the action of the Government at Sligo and for summoning Mr. Dillon for making intimidatory speeches.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.

The Canadian Admiralty Court has confiscated the American fishing schooner Highland Light, for the violation of the Canadian fishery regulations.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 2.

The Shwaybo villagers are helping Mr. Fitzgerald's cavalry in pursuing Hla-Oo, and promise to bring him in dead or alive. On the 27th three leading supporters and his father-in-law were captured.

Sir T. C. Hope, Mr. Molesworth and Mr. Mathews have decided to build the railway station on the south side of the city.

In the action near Poiboi Minbu on November 30th, our loss was 2 sepoys killed. Colonel Deedes and Corporal Deadman, Rifle Brigade, were severely wounded, but are doing well.

The Ruby Mines column stockades itself at Kodan before making any further advance.

The dacoit Bohs of the Ava and Sagaing districts are surrendering, and the Shwaybo dacoits are dispersing, and say they will fight no more.

The Ruby Mines column has occupied Sagadoung, at the foot of the hills on the 1st of December. The column is suffering from cholera. Thirteen cases have occurred and five deaths.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The Mirzapore arrived at Colombo this morning, having on board the Right Hon. R. and Lady Susan Bourke; Mr. Rees, Private Secretary; Captains Quin, Wingfield and Viscount Masham, Aides-de-Camp; Lady Eva Quin, a daughter of Earl Mayo, formerly Viceroy of India, and niece of Mr. Bourke; and four children of Lord and Lady Dufferin. The Mirzapore will leave Colombo on Sunday at 8 a.m., and will probably arrive here on Tuesday afternoon.

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff will leave Madras for Bombay by the mail train on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Bourke will land on Wednesday morning.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 4.

Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Major Cooper and the Hon'ble Terence Blackwood, leaves for Madras to-night, and embarks for Calcutta on the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore. The Viceroy arrives in Calcutta on the 15th, not the 14th inst, as first rranged.

The ball at the Residency last night was largely attended, and proved a great success. To-day his Excellency lunched with the 12th Lancers, and in the afternoon witnessed a military tournament given by the Lancers at Agram, including drill and various exercises in dismounting and shooting, &c. The shooting score was very good, and the musical drill was greatly admired.

The Viceroy leaves during the night for Trichinopoly.

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 5.

The Viceroy's visit here is quite a private one. His Excellency arrives to-night and sleeps in the train, and to-morrow visits the fort, temples, and other places of interest with the Collector, Mr. Austin.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The Countess of Dufferin will arrive in Madras to-morrow morning from Bangalore, and will be the guest of the Governor till the arrival of the Mirzapore, in which vessel her four children are passengers from London. Her Excellency will embark in that vessel for Calcutta on Wednesday morning.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of State has replied to the letter of the Government of India, forwarding a memorial on the subject of the Silver Question from the Calcutta Trades Association. The dispatch says that the general question has been referred to a Royal Commission, but it takes particular notice of a reference to the system of Council Bills in London. The system has been more than once modified, and the Secretary of State is of opinion that on the whole the present arrangement works in a manner satisfactory both to buyer and seller. The amount of Bills offered weekly must be regulated primarily by the necessities of the Home Government in providing for payment of interest on debt, Guaranteed Railways, &c., but consideration is always given as far as possible to the condition of the Indian market, and as a rule the amount of Bills offered when trade is active, and when heavy shipments are being made in India is much larger than during the dull period, say from May to November, when demand generally slackens. Intermediate allotments of Bills or Telegraphic Transfers are only made when bidders come forward, and the price fixed is as a rule higher and never lower than that obtained by public tender on the previous Wednesday, as the commodity which the Secretary of State offers in the London market is really nothing else than Silver coin deliverable in India. It is difficult to see how competition with other sellers of Silver can be avoided, as the freight and Mint charges constitute the only differences between the two.

THE STANDARD OF LENGTH IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the British imperial yard be declared the standard of length for India.

The Viceroy will not reach Calcutta till Wednesday, and will land in the afternoon. Preparations are being made for a grand reception.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff leave Poona for Madras by the mail train on Thursday evening, 7th December.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT,

LISBON, Dec. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here yesterday evening.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Indian Marine steamer Canning sailed for Rangoon at 2-15.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 5⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. do.	74
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	45¼ (buyers.)

(No Silver offering in the market.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	59,000 bales.
" " Surats	7,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	110,000 "
" " " Surats	4,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	509,000 "
" " Surats	84,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	18,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Calcutta, Nov. 3rd.—Mauritius mail closes for Mozambique on the morning of the 7th.
Shanghai-Nagasaki (Japan) Cable interrupted. Telegrams for Demerara and Berbice subject to delay of three or four days.

The inhabitants of Karwar have presented a memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council praying for the re-establishment of steamer communication between Bombay and Karwar. A former memorial to the same effect failed in its object, the Government giving as their reasons for not acceding to the request that the partial or total remission of port dues would not be sufficient inducement for the B. I. S. N. Company to direct their steamers to call at Karwar regularly, and that with the completion of the line of railway between Marmagoa and Hubli most of the difficulties complained of would be removed or greatly diminished. The memorialists now state that the B. I. Company when asked to call at Karwar to pick up passengers have always urged that the heavy port dues alone prevented their calling. As regards the second reason given by Government for declining to take action, the memorialists mention that the nearest point on the coast to the north of Karwar at which the railway terminus touches is Goa, and that there is no bridge or metalled road between the two places, nor the slightest change of the Portuguese Government constructing the road from the Northern Karwar frontier to Marmagoa.

The orders of the Government of the North-West Provinces in the matter of the Etawah riot bring that episode, says the *Pioneer*, to a close with the satisfactory verdict of "nobody to blame." The Lieutenant-Governor holds that nothing is to be imputed to the police beyond "a not unnatural hesitation and faint-heartedness." The coolness of the magistrate under trying circumstances is deservedly mentioned, and the services of Captain Vesey and Lieutenant Scales who brought the detachment of British solders to the rescue receive special acknowledgment.

The case of Mr. D. M. Traill, the stationer, who was charged with having caused the death of a duftry by striking him, came on before Mr. Justice Travelyan at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Thursday. Mr. M. P. Gasper appeared for Mr. Traill, and claimed a trail by a jury the majority of which were Europeans. At the close of the case for the prosecution the foreman of the jury said they were of opinion that there was no necessity for the defence to call evidence. The Judge asked if this opinion was unanimous, and the foreman in reply said that the jury were unanimous in believing that Traill had not struck the deceased. The Judge quite concurred with the verdict, and did not think that, on the evidence they had heard, any jury could convict him. A formal verdict of acquittal was recorded and Mr. Traill discharged.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Rawal Pindi on the 9th for Bombay, travelling by the Allahabad route. General Dillon makes over charge of Lucknow on the 6th instant to Sir Charles Gough, and then starts for Rawal Pindi. Sir Charles Arbuthnot will not await the Duke at Bombay, but leaves Poona for Madras on the 7th. The time for his going on to Burma is still quite unsettled.

A Committee is now sitting at Mandalay to decide on the question of permanent fortifications for the city.

The 3rd Bengal Infantry from Saugor, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Skinner, have been ordered to Burma. The regiment will embark at Calcutta in the Indian Marine steamer *Clive* on the 16th instant.

The Senate of the Punjaub University has decided upon the abolition of oral examinations in many of the competitions conducted by the University. The action of the Senate is strongly condemned by the Lahore paper as being a decidedly retrograde step.

The Madras Gunpowder Factory has been respited, a telegram having been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India ordering all action in regard to the closing of the Factory to be suspended. The respite is understood to be the result of the protest of the Madras Chamber of Commerce against the closing of the Factory.

The Fire Brigade of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah last year were called to 43 fires of which 9 were in the town, 17 in the Suburbs, 16 in Howrah, and one in the 24 Parganas. The total loss of property was estimated at Rs. 1,54,094, and of this Rs. 1,00,000 was due to the fire on board the ship J. W. Parker, and Rs. 30,000 to a quantity of jute burned in a range of godowns in Jorabagan. The fires in the Suburbs chiefly took place in the months of April and May, and were confined to thatched houses and stacks of straw. In Howrah the fires were all of a trifling nature, the average damage being only about Rs. 61 per fire. The total destruction of property was much less than that for several years past, as only one fire occurred in a jute warehouse, one in a godown stored with jute, and one in a ship partly laden with jute. The fire on board the J. W. Parker was the only one attended with loss of life, that of a seaman who was suffocated by smoke notwithstanding the efforts made to rescue him. The actual receipts on account of the Fire Brigade were Rs. 58,487, while the total expenditure came to Rs. 48,378, of which Rs. 8,686 was for establishment. There was thus a balance left in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 10,008. It would seem from this statement that Calcutta presents quite as good a field as Bombay or Shanghai for fire insurance enterprise.

The *Bengalee* has received a letter from Colonel Osborne, suggesting that the National Congress, which is to assemble here next month, should take steps to prepare a special volume of essays upon the wants of India, as apprehended by its own sons. He now writes:—

"I have mentioned it to several Indian reformers in this country, and they have received it with strong approval, urging me to impress its great importance upon you, and all others of the reforming party of India. A volume of essays upon the leading questions of Indian administration, written entirely by natives, would attract an unprecedented amount of attention in this country. It would be reviewed by all the journals, small and great; it would be read by every man of importance in the United Kingdom; and it would be of invaluable assistance to the forlorn hope here in its attempt to storm the fortress of officialism. The question of Representative Councils as well as of the gradual abolition of the Covenanted Civil Service, would of course constitute a leading feature of such a volume. They are in fact essentially allied to each other, the latter following as a necessary consequence of the former. In writing about the Covenanted Civil Service, you ought to lay particular stress upon the extreme inconvenience of investing the members of an executive service with judicial functions. A civilian judge, by his training and all the traditions of his service, almost of necessity subordinates the obligations of Law to the fancied interests of the Executive."

The *Englishman* says that among recent arrivals at Darjiling have been two parties of Chinese traders, members of large firms established in China and Singapur. It appears that their respective principals, having heard of the recent engagement of China to promote commerce between India and Tibet, directed them to proceed to Darjiling and inform themselves by inquiries on the spot of the conditions and prospects of trade between the two countries. They brought with them a number of boxes containing samples of various kinds of produce likely to be in demand in Tibet, and they were authorised, if the outlook appeared sufficiently promising, to open agencies at Darjiling without delay. But they found on their arrival a very different state of things from that which they had been led to expect. They were surprised to learn that the only step which had as yet been taken in connexion with the development of trade was the building of a wall across the trade road by one of the parties interested, with the amiable intention of discouraging the friendly advances of the other. To further inquiries as to their probable reception should they proceed to the wall in question with specimens of their goods, the answer given was so little satisfactory that it decided them to return forthwith to Singapur with unopened boxes.

A considerable amount of dissatisfaction has arisen on account of the recent action of the Post Office authorities in stopping the posting of letters in railway mail vans or at railway stations. A correspondent, writing to an up-country paper, asks:—

Can you enlighten the public, or induce the Post Office authorities to do so, as to the causes which led to the issue of the Postal Notice, dated the 10th September last and signed by the "Officiating 3rd Assistant Director-General" [*sic*] of the Post Office of India, forbidding the posting of letters, &c., in the Travelling Post Offices, and prescribing a late letter fee of two annas on each cover posted after 6 p.m., or within an hour of the departure of the mail train from the station where such cover is posted, whichever is the earlier? The facilities afforded by the letter-box in the Travelling Mail van have been for years appreciated by thousands and have done much to increase correspondence: and the withdrawal of these facilities is a distinctly retrograde movement, the reason for which the public has clearly a right to know. I presume that the privilege has been somewhere or other abused; but surely this is no reason for sweeping away a great public convenience. The Postmaster General has been generally a good friend to the public by his consistent efforts to popularise the Post Office and increase its utility; but I imagine you will agree with me in thinking that the public is entitled to be informed by him in some detail of the causes which have led to the issue of this order—which, on the face of it, has an unpleasantly bureaucratic look so that it may judge whether or not it will be best served by the order being cancelled.

A somewhat curious case, which arose out of the liquidation of the defunct Baronga Oil Company, was decided in London the week the mail left. One of the directors of the company was a Captain Arnot, who visited India on the company's business, and in recognition of his services was voted a number of fully paid up shares by the shareholders. When the company failed, Captain Arnot was called on to pay up in respect of these shares; but he contended he owed the company nothing, as the shares were an equivalent for services rendered. Justice North, however, has ruled that these services constituted a moral, but not a legal claim, and that consequently Captain, Arnot, in taking the shares, took also the liability accompanying. The result is that the shareholders, instead of conferring a boon on the Captain, have mulcted him of £5 for every share they bestowed.

The most recent news of the Russian Railway in Central Asia dates from the beginning of last month. The line had just been visited by a committee of inspection from St. Petersburg, and the extension branch then reached close on 100 miles beyond Merv in the direction of Chaharjui. Perhaps before this, at any rate before the close of the year, trains will have run to the banks of the Oxus.

Consequent on the partial stoppage of trade during the progress of the present expedition up the Irrawadi, a large quantity of rice has accumulated in Rangoon, and the Irrawadi Flotilla Company has had a severe strain put upon it to meet freight demands. The Company's dockyard however is being worked continuously day and night, putting together the numerous vessels lately imported with the view of meeting any large increase in the river traffic, and to facilate the work the entire dockyard is being fitted up with the electric lighting apparatus.

A few weeks ago, the Meingoon Prince asked permission of the Acting Governor of the French Establishments in India, to be allowed to call upon the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India on the occasion of the latter's visit to Pondicherry during the current month. Monsieur Celeron de Blainville hesitated, and finally decided that the question must stand over until the arrival of the new Governor, who reached Pondicherry about a fortnight ago. Governor Manes is not disposed to accept the responsibility, which, in the opinion of the Administration, the situation involves; and the Meingoon has been politely informed that his request cannot be granted. But the Prince is determined not to be balked, and he has accordingly solicited the Governor to telegraph to the Minister for the Colonies in Paris for the necessary authority to allow His Highness to pay his respects to Lord Dufferin on his arrival at the Pondicherry Railway Station.

It is understood that Sir Rivers Thompson referred to his successor the question of the appointment of Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and that Sir Steuart Bayley has selected for the post Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, who will return to India in March next to take up the appointment. Mr. F. B. Peacock joins the Public Service Commission, and afterwards takes furlough; and in the meanwhile until Mr. Edgar's arrival the Hon'ble Mr. Colman Macaulay will officiate as Chief Secretary.

Mr. Stead has recently been making a tour in Ireland to inquire into the agrarian condition of the country, and the result of his investigations is now appearing in a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Stead has conducted his researches in a very impartial spirit, and the inference to be drawn from his reports, as far as they have gone, is that the Irish peasantry care very little for Home Rule, but a great deal for reduction of rent. He thinks that, on the whole, Irish rents are too high, not on account of the grasping propensities of the landlords, but because Ireland is suffering from the general agricultural depression which has afflicted the whole of the Kingdom during the last few years.

From June, 1888, the Australian line of steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, which at present touches at Mauritius, will be discontinued; but the Company have proposed to the local Government to supply its place by another line running between Bombay and Port Louis. Before coming to any final determination, the Company have asked the Government to allow them a refund of the quay dues on coals supplied to their steamers running between Port Louis and Zanzibar, which is not a very great concession to ask for. The mercantile public of the island are favourably disposed towards the proposed new line, as a large portion of the sugar crop goes every year to Bombay and Karachi.

Truth says that Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell gave a ball at Newburgh Priory recently to their tenants and servants, to celebrate the coming-of-age of their eldest son, Mr. George Wombwell, who has since sailed for India to join the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, which is stationed at Peshawur. Mr. Wombwell received a large number of valuable presents on his birthday, including a handsome two-handled old silver George III. cup from the tenantry, an old silver George III. salver from the York tradesmen, and a large silver cigarette-box from the house servants.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry, stationed at Perambore, which is under orders to proceed to Burma, on field service, will embark on Sunday morning, on board the Indian Marine transport Canning. This Regiment is under the command of Colonel L. B. Bance, with Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Grove, as second in command. The other officers of this Regiment are:—Captain A. G. H. Hayn, Lieutenant H. J. Bremner, and Surgeon J. Hoey (in medical charge). The 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry, now stationed at Bellary, is also under orders to proceed to Burma. This Regiment will embark on the morning of the 10th instant, on board the hired transport (P. and O. steamer) Venetia. Colonel W. Anderson is in command of the Regiment. After conveying the 15th Regiment M. I. to Rangoon, the Canning will return to Madras about the 25th instant, and will take the 27th Regiment M. I. across, leaving Madras on the 27th instant. The head-quarters of this Regiment is at present at Seetabuldee, and the other wing is stationed at Hoshungabad. The Regiment is commanded by Colonel R. Griffith.

The following medical officers have been detailed for the next four troopships proceeding home:—Euphrates, 1st January:—Brigade Surgeon J. Inkson, Bengal; Surgeon-Major C. S. Close, Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. Stannard, Bengal; Surgeon J. G. W. Crofts, Bengal. Serapis, 15th January:—Surgeon-Major W. F. Samuel, Bombay; Surgeon M. W. Kerin, Madras; Brigade Surgeon H. F. Paterson, Bengal. Crocodile, 29th January:—Surgeon S. C. B. Robinson, Bengal; Surgeon G. Coutts, Madras. Jumna, 72th January:—Brigade Surgeon J. Panton, Bombay; Surgeon-Major J. O'Rielly, Bengal; Surgeon J. F. Williamson, Bengal; Surgeon G. H. Thomas, Bengal. The depôt of the 12th Bombay Infantry, proceeding on service to Burma, will be formed at Malegaum.

Lieutenant F. R. H. Chapman and S. H. Godfrey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are the only officers of the Indian Army who succeeded in passing the preliminary examination in the Russian language held last month, which was a much more difficult ordeal than the preceding. Captains Barrow and More-Molyneux, of the Bengal Staff Corps, have passed the final examination in Russian very creditably.

Lieut. C. H. R. Coles has been transferred from the 9th Bengal Infantry to the 3rd Bengal Infantry, proceeding to Burma.

Captain and Paymaster G. H. Powell, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

Lieutenant A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave in England, has been ordered to join the Cavalry Depôt, pending his embarkation for India.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions:—Major O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Merewether, Leinster Regiment; Lieutenants FitzH. Wintle and L. N. Leeds, Border Regiment; Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, West Riding Regiment; and Lieutenant A. B. Thurston, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. To 2nd Battalions:—Lieutenant O. J. Obbard, Leicestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant Childers, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenant R. L. Sandwith, 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant G. A. Bulkley, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

Captain E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, has been appointed to act as Brigade-Major at Agra, *vice* Captain G. H. B. Coats, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters.

Lieutenant T. Moss, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed Interpreter to the Battalion.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.

The Bombay Volunteers paraded again on Saturday under their commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Bayley. There was a fairly large muster. The Adjutant, Captain Hodgkinson, put the battalion through the bayonet exercises, after which several field exercises were gone through. Advancing in half-battalion was one which the volunteers managed very well, calling forth the praise of the Colonel, who congratulated them at the close of the parade. Annexed is the field-state:—

—	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	1	...	2	...	12	16
B "	...	1	1	...	1	1	10	14
C "	...	1	...	...	3	1	20	25
D "	...	1	1	1	2	...	25	30
E "	...	1	1	...	2	1	16	21
F "	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	20
Cadets	...	...	1	...	4	2	40	47
Staff and Band	2	...	...	...	1	...	26	29
Army Staff	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	8
Total ...	2	7	5	1	17	5	173	210

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued containing the following notification:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., is expected to arrive in Bombay at the Byculla Station on Thursday, the 9th December 1886, at 11 a.m., Railway time, and will be received on arrival by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Under-Secretary, Political Department, and an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, who will accompany his Excellency to Government House, Malabar Point.

His Excellency will embark from the Apollo Bunder on the 10th December 1886, at 4-30 p.m.

The Director of Indian Marine should be requested, in consultation with the Senior Naval Officer, to arrange for his Excellency's embarkation.

The attendance at the Railway Station at the Bunder of Heads of Departments in Bombay on the arrival and departure of his Excellency is requested.

The Military Department will issue the necessary orders for the attendance of guards of honour at the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder, and for the firing of the usual salutes on his Excellency's arrival at and departure from Bombay.

The arrangements at the Bunder will be made by the Public Works Department.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be informed.

DR. KIRTIKAR ON POPULAR BOTANY.

Dr. Kirtikar delivered to a crowded audience in Dr. Wilson's School, on Wednesday night, the first of a series of science lectures started under the auspices of the Free Church College Literary Society. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson's College, occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer to the audience, the president congratulated the Literary Society in having secured the services of men eminent in their respective departments of science, and said he had no doubt that Dr. Kirtikar, who had already in other places lectured on subjects connected with Botany, would on that occasion aquit himself equally well. It was a matter of pride that Dr. Kirtikar should be there that night. He had been a student of that college, and had risen to eminence, being personally even now much attached to the students of the college.

Dr. Kirtikar then rose amid loud cheers and said that he had placed on the table two microscopic plates showing the bellular plants or algæ. They were discoved by him in the hot springs of Vajrabai near Bhiwandi in the waters of a hot spring, at a temperature of 130° F. He said he had named one *Confer* a *Thermalis Birduoodii*, after the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, who is the President of the Botany Lecture of the Bombay Natural Society. This variety of algæ had not been described in any European botanical work. The other variety of cellular plant, Dr. Kirtikar said, had not been named by him. He exhibited both the specimens, with the object of elucidating the remarks he made during the course of his lecture on the structure of certain plants. In the course of his lecture, he said:—When we stand at the pedestal of nature with the varied objects of the created world around us, we at once see two main class—call them kingdoms as they have always been. There is the dead immovable matter, unfeeling, unsentient—a stone, a rock, a mountain. Then there is the feeling, sentient, living, movable matter, as an animal, a dog, a cat, a man, or as another division of this living matter, there may be the fixed, immovable, but growing matter, such as a shrub, a tree. It has been customary, therefore, with natural historians to divide all matter into the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms: the mineral kingdom being of the inorganic type; the vegetable kingdom being of the organic type, meaning possessed of life. Why the vegetable kingdom is separated from the animal kingdom by the latter alone being called animal kingdom, I do not know. There is no scientific reason why the designation of the term animal should not be applied to plants as well. It may be that when this grand formation or nomination of the kingdoms took place, the vital properties of plant life were not fully appreciated for the purposes of differentiation or classification. Scientifically speaking, however, plants are as much animals as we men are. Take the Latin word anima to mean either life or breath. Plants have life, because they grow; plants breathe, because they have been proved to take in the carbon dioxide of the air, and give off oxygen, just as we men, we animals, take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxite. Plants die directly their food-supply is stopped; they dwindle directly they are removed from the influence of air. Thus we should only be giving the vegetable world its due if we called it a part of the animal kingdom, or that we might not shock the prejudices of orthodox naturalists, if we called it the animated world. Gentlemen, the study of this subject, I much regret to observe, is not so common as it deserves to be. The knowledge of our herbs and simple is not so wide nor even accurate as it should be. The itinerant quack with the buff-coloured jholi on his shoulder is still our repository of the medicinal roots and bulbs, fresh gathered from the jungles. The hillman of the Deccan, and the Warli and Katkari of the Konkan, are still our instructors, though we suppose ourselves to be the educated men of our land. Not that I say this to exhibit any assumption of dignity on our part that we, educated men, should not gather knowledge at the hands of the uncultured wanderers of the jungle; but that I feel we, with our pretensions and our presumption to call ourselves the cream of the most intellectual sons of our land—that we should be, at this day of our national existence, better acquainted with the fauna and flora of our country than we actually are. (Loud cheers.) In his primeval state of nudeness; and rudeness the much-despised Katkari or Wagri studies his neighbouring plants and collects the herbs and simples, and sells them in the city of village market. The village doctor, buys them and uses them for the purposes of relieving human suffering. But he is careful that the world is not made wiser with his knowledge of the qualities of the plants. He does not see that in his death his knowledge will die with him, and perhaps die for ever. This deplorable trait of the vaid's character, as the selfish possessor of useful botanical knowledge and the persistent advocate of secrecy, has surrounded the subject with practical difficulties which can only be appreciated by those earnest inquirers who are seriously engaged in the work of exploring the flora of this magnificent plant world of India. When our learned vaids and shastris are indisposed to give their countrymen the benefit of their knowledge, is there any wonder that the Katkari or Wagri are loth to tell you what he knows of the plants? Fully believing as he does that the mere description of a plant and of its properties is enough to destroy all the efficacy of the plant, he assumes the policy of silence. When such is the state of individual action, when both our collectors of herbs and the utilizers of them are indisposed to store up their personal knowledge and personal experiencer for our common benefit, and for the benefit of a more extended circle, say for our posterity, it is our duty to attempt to rescue an important branch of science from everlasting extinction. (Applause.) It was reserved for a band of foreign merchants to materially help us in patronizing botany; indeed, every branch of natural history, and even our own sacred language. In days not long gone, the East India Company, it was that nurtured with fostering care care the Asiatic Society, which Sir William Jones, with his innate and not undeserved love of oriental literature, at once raised to the position of a scientific body, holding a high rank among the scientific bodies of Europe. Under the auspices of this body of merchants, the study of natural history was carried on with a zeal, earnestness, energy, and success which ought to be worthy not only of our undying admiration, but untiring emulation. (Applause.) Mark what was done in the interests of the Indian flora. A Botanical Garden was started—plants were cultivated, trees were grown, species indentified, orders differentiated, seeds collected, roots preserved, a dry herbarium produced. This work involved no small amount of pecuniary pressure. The East India Company met this with a munificence and magnanimity which ought to secure our lasting gratitude. Nor is this all. The different parts of India were literally ransacked by botanists of varied abilities, and, it is said, "thousands and tens of thousands of dried specimens, prepared under their superintendence have been transmitted to England, arranged into separate collection and preserved, and distributed among the scientific botanists of Europe." It is at no time a graceful task to expose defects. It is still more ungraceful when the task is self-imposed. But I can safely say that this inattention of ours to our own best interests is a national reproach which requires ready removal. When, years ago, the work of collecting botanical specimens was begun, perhaps a systematic study was not possible; there were not many schools and colleges; and higher education was not advanced. But now, when even our own University has, with becoming taste and spirit of advancement, introduced a science degree thus to stimulate the progress of Natural History, how many of us are there—I hope many—who will study and subsequently pursue the subject of botany for placing Indian botany on an advanced footing. In all our intellectual, moral, social, and political life we are advancing, we are striving to advance, and fancy we are advancing. We are wishing to occupy a high place in the scale of civilization, and in our individual ways we are working honestly, might and main or little by little, as opportunities present themselves. But in this universal desire for advancement in all the departments of life, we have not included our progress in science. So long as science is neglected, is kept in the back, civilization will not progress. For science is civilization *i. e.*, the application of powers of nature to the arts of human life. The greatness of a nation does not depend merely on ransacking the piles of the ancient poetry and philosophy of Greece and Rome, India and England; nor does it depend on producing equally voluminous literature in our own day, however, pleasing and learned the productions may be. The resources of the country must be examined, the material products of the country must be brought forward into the arena of commerce; the soil must be examined and its products, their qualities, and their amount gauged and put into the scales as against so much profit or income in favour of the sons of the soil as the results of their patient toil in the field and in the forest. With a better knowledge of the raw products of our soil, have no doubt there is a chance of increased material prosperity. With material prosperity there will be increased commerce; with increased commerce there will be increased wealth, and the cry of India's poverty will be, at least partly, lessened. I am no political economist, but I am taking a common-sense view—the view which East India Company took when it began the glorious work of examining the Indian flora. Some of you may retort. "Well, they did it for their own interests, to bring profit to themselves by increasing their commerce. They never did all for science." Well, gentlemen, to such a question my answer will be, "True!" It was done by this adventurous commercial band for its own interests—1st, as the occupants and next as the utilizers of the resources of their land of sojourn. If the adopted sons of the land then, as the members of the East India Company be called, engaged themselves in such extensive—I shall not call them disinterested but deeply interested scientific researches, how much more incumbent is it on all of us, the sons of the land, to follow in the *footsteps* of that honourable and extinct body. It is the more binding now, as we wish to advance in every other department, and as the work begun is left where it was years ago. I am sure, gentlemen, you are all asking yourselves in the heart of your hearts—"What does he mean?" Surely this is not a lecture on popular botany! But when I tell you a few instances, showing how some of the raw materials of the land are wasted in the jungle, you will agree with me in this at least, that although all of us may not turn out botanists if the eyes of every sons of India were kept open to observe nature around, the raw produce of the land would not be wasted and returned to dust as dust, returned to the generous soil, uncared for, unutilized, and unappreciated in an ungrateful manner. For years in the jungles of Thanna I have watched the capsules of Bombax Malabarica (or Savaricka Rapus.) After they are ripe they are not collected. Thus when the capsule breaks up subsequently, the beautiful silk, soft cotton surrounding the black bullet-like seed, is left to—shall I say the tender mercies of the wind? Scattered abroad, carried away for miles, and ultimately destroyed, rotting on the bosom of the drying watercourses. If it were collected, it would make a soft bed for the lazy jungle wanderer, who prefers to sleep on his kumbli, and can allow his wife and tender babe no better bedding! His wife and child would be more comfortable, at any rate, for having a soft bed! Enormous quantities of the winged wowla seed (Ulmus Integrifolia) are similarly wasted, by being carried away by the merciless winds. If again, our landowner and our kunbi could be made to understand the rotation of crops, much of the ground that now lies fallow six months in the year, from November to May, arter the rice crops are cut and before the ground is ploughed again for putting in fresh seed during the monsoons, would be utilized and made productive. The jungle wanderer would find occupation for earning his livelihood. Crime would diminish. He would not turn out a thief and a dacoit, causing depredations among his neighbours. Similarly, if the advantages of mango plantations were studied, more land would get covered with fruitful trees, which would produce wholesome fruit for the sons of the soil, and leave over something for export, as dried ambchoor or preserve, jelly or jam. But, apart from this substantial advantage there is another and an equally entertaining advantage we derive from the study of botany. It will train our power of observation. It is a department in which we can study Nature. There, before her shrine, we may stand in rapt attention, finding pleasure in every haunt where she displays her work, and the wealth of her boundless store, ever increasing, never diminishing. You may while away the tedium of time in the investigation of those minute and beautiful objects which go under the name of Algæ, specimens of which I have placed here under these two microscopes. You may swim across a tank to get a beautifully expanded lotus with its charming tints of pink petal and golden stamens adorning the thalamus of seed receptacle, like a brilliant fringe; or you may admire the toad stool, with or without its unsightly occupant: or you may linger over the white patches of Parmelia (lichen) coating the aged bark of a mango-tree; or you may admire the brilliant scarlet of the butea frondosa, or linger beneath the odourous but prickly pandanus in constant dread of the venomed shake. Every-day objects are embraced in the study of Botany. The beam of the roof, the very pillar of the house where we are gathered, the cotton of your coat, the various cereals we use as the stay of the stomach, the rangers of the air, such as pollen, winged seeds, &c., the healer of our ailments or the balm of the sufferers, in the shape of medicinal herbs and roots, the winner of our affections and the admiration of our senses nose, and eyes, such as the many-coloured flowers and their varied scents—these will have their intellectual charm to the naturalist, to the philosopher, and to the poet as well. To my mind, the interest that nature creates for the true poet, the true philosopher, and the true scienceman is the same. They are the worshippers of Nature, though apparently different in their calling. They wander in the temple of Nature as her admirers, interpreters and exponents, and as such they are friends, though often unknown to each other. They find objects for contemplation, no matter how the seasons change and how the exterior of Nature alters, by the drenching showers of the monsoons, or drying heat of summer. The philosopher philosophizes, the poet tunes his lyre and his shells, or his pebbles but they all kneel before the shrine of Nature with reverence and satisfaction, enthusiasm and contemplation. Nobody but a rustic, nobody but the most unobservant man, who is removed from the brute creation by merely his erect gait and by the physically human constitution of his brain, nobody but who is intellectually dull and impervious to external impressions or any impressions at all except those of hunger and thirst can fail to be touched with the beauties of surrounding Nature—Nature as she is beheld in the living world—as she is beheld in the vegetable world. (Applause.)

Dr. Mackichan next rose to thank the lecturer, and in proposing a formal vote of thanks said that he quite understood that their prolonged cheering was indicative of the high appreciation which the lecturer's utterances had met with that evening. Botany was no doubt a difficult subject to handle popularly, but the lecturer had delivered himself in such an impressive manner as to carry his audience with him, and by his persuasive ways create a desire and an interest in the minds of his hearers for the subject of Botany.

Dr. Kirtikar very briefly thanked the audience for their kind appreciation of his humble services, and the meeting was then declared dissolved after a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Nagarkar to the President, and the subject of the next lecture was announced.

It may be mentioned here that the lecture are brought about entirely by the untiring and patient efforts of Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, of Dr. Wilson's College, a gentleman of retiring habits, who, by his self-sacrificing personal example, has done much to advance the cause of practical social reform among the Hindus.

FAREWELL ADDRESS BY SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

A farewell banquet was given on Wednesday night to Sir M. E. Grant Duff by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the guests numbering about 150 ladies and gentlemen.

The Maharajah proposed the health of the departing Governor.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff replied as follows:—

"Maharajah,—First let me thank you most warmly for all the kind words you have spoken. Next, let me thank all the ladies and gentlemen present for the way in which they received those words. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to meet so many of my countrymen assembled around you to-night, for this gathering is, I think, a very significant one. My thoughts go back to the time when your family had recognised that the moving finger, which writes all our destinies, had written 'that the youngest civilisation was to regenerate the oldest,' and was fighting gallantly against us to preserve the antique state of things. Now, without giving up anything that was good in that antique state of things or, in the slightest decree, abandoning the position of a great Asiatic, as distinguished from a European, magnate, you have become one of the pillars of the Empire,—a portion of that thousand pillared Mantapam, of which I remember once speaking, which supports the greatest of earthly thrones, and in which each pillar is represented by some individuality,—a statesman, a warrior, a man of science, a great noble, each individuality typifying and uniting the force of vast numbers of other men. There is another reason which makes it particularly agreeable to me that you should be our host to-day, for you have always shown that strong interest in the literature both of the East and of the West which I like so much to meet with in this country. Your object, Maharajah, in summoning us hither was, I think, a two-fold one: first, you desired to do honour to me both as Head of the Government and as your personal friend; secondly, you were anxious to show your kindly feeling to the European community in Madras. I am sure, indeed, that if the capacity of this building had made it in any way possible you would have been presiding over a company much more numerous than even the gigantic one which I now address. With reference to the first of your objects I will say little. You have said so much so amiably and so eloquently yourself. Very soon now, the last page of the book will be closed. What I have said, I have said; what I have written, I have written; what I have done, I have done. It will be for time to test the value of all these things. Only, if its verdict is favourable, I should like men to remember that any thing done or words said by me owed much of what was good in them to those whom I chose to assist me. There is no greater folly in a ruler than to work consciously with bad instruments. No one can work on a large scale without finding a percentage of his instruments break in his hands, and perhaps scratch him in doing so; but to say that that must be the case is only to say that our work lies on this imperfect planet, not in some Utopian clime,

'Far above the silver star,
Travelling in the heavens afar.'

I count it, too, as a rare piece of good fortune, that, although I have had to serve under so many chiefs, I have found no sort of difficulty in accommodating myself, sufficiently for practical purposes, to their way of looking at things, nor has it made the very shadow of a shade of a difference to me, so far as my work here has been concerned, which party was in power at home. From Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill, from Lord Kimberley and Lord Cross I have received the most generous and the most kindly support. Of all their acts connected with India none has given me so much pleasure as the appointment to the great post, which he now fills, of our present Viceroy; but that is, I suppose, the one thing about which there has never been any difference of opinion amongst sensible men in any part of Great or Greater Britain. Turning now to your second object, Maharajah, it is very pleasant to me to find within the sound of my voice so large a portion of this very remarkable society. Remarkable I say

for surely there are not many societies of the same size, in which the excellent maxim, 'can do is easily carried about,' is so much reverenced. 'Talent' is a word which has had very different meanings at different times and in different tongues, but 'talent,' in the modern French sense, is surely the leading characteristic of Madras and Ootacamund society. The number of people who can sing well, dance well, act well, ride well, draw well, paint well, play well, in these two places, which are practically one and the same, is, to my thinking, quite extraordinary. I hope my wife and I, aided during all the five years by an ever changing but ever most devoted staff, have done what we could to make your lighter hours pass agreeably. It would be nice, if only time and space could be abolished by a wish, to transport one's self hither now and then for a day to see how all is going on. I leave you, however, with less regret than would otherwise be the case, because I feel that Government House is about to pass into such good hands. My successor has had the advantage of many years of Parliamentary experience, and has been long behind the scenes of the most interesting of English departments, comes, too, with the prestige of his brother's name, while his wife is the daughter of one who has had few equals amongst the long line of statesmen, whose lot it has been to 'tend the high design' of Hastings. I had so recently an opportunity of saying what was uppermost in my mind about public affairs in this Presidency that I shall touch very briefly on that subject. I may mention, however, that the members of the formidable Finance Committee, when they really appeared on the scene, were, I think, quite as much afraid of us as we of them. We agreed with them about most things, while I have reason to believe that when they left this benighted region for the lands which are illuminated from the fountain of light in the North, they summed up their impressions in the old words, 'the barbarous people showed us no little kindness.' Then came Sir Auckland Colvin on a gracious mission, not to make heavy but to lighten the burden which his ministering spirits had laid upon us. There are still some small questions open between the Supreme Government and ourselves about the next contract; but when all is settled, I do not think we shall have much reason to complain. Next arrived Sir Theodore Hope, who had little but encouragement for us, and from whom we learned, what has since, I believe, become public, that the line from Singareni to Bezwada, to which I attach so much importance, was about to be begun. I thing it highly probable that long before five years are over, the Singareni coal will be coming down the Buckingham Canal into Madras. I would that I could have seen the Periyar Project also fairly started. Mr. Bourke will begin his reign under most agreeable auspices. If we get a few more heavy showers before the end of the year, the season will have been an admirable one. The Provincial Treasury is very full, and he will have a great deal of money to spend which I would fain have spent myself, if the exigencies of Imperial finance, brought about by the vagaries of the rupee, compared to which the mental condition, even of Sydney Smith's Three per Cents., was sanity, had permitted me so to do. Try the present state of South India by any test which a competent historian would apply to the affairs of any country, and it is certain that its condition during the last two or three years has been better than at any period of its long annals. To illustrate this would detain us too long, but I may give one test taken at random. From 1861 to 1865 the annual average of robberies in the Presidency was 977. From 1881 to 1885 the average has been 252. The worst form of robbery is torch-light dacoity. In 1863, when that crime was first registered as distinct from others, there were 263 cases; last year there were 12. These facts bearing on the first, and after all the most important, function of Government,—the preservation of life and property,—are most creditable to our friend Colonel Guthrie and the officers serving under him; but, to the honour of Madras be it spoken, there is hardly a head of a department who could not tell a tale almost as cheering with regard to the particular branch of the public weal which has been entrusted to his care. The state of things then may, I think, justly be represented as extremely satisfactory. Do I mean that we should be right to rest on our laurels and to think that perfection had been attained? Very far from it. Nothing could be further from my thoughts or from yours, Maharajah, as you have told us so well. One dealing with an order of ideas different from those with which I am dealing at present, made an observation which is just as applicable to the highest concerns of States as to the highest concerns of individuals:

"We shall never do anything if we do not say every morning: 'Make me begin to-day, for all that I have done hitherto is nothing.'"

"I so entirely agree with the view that if I were beginning, not ending, my period of office, I would proceed just as I did in 1881, to examine every portion of the body politic with a view to see where, without interfering with the general policy that had been approved by my predecessors, small practical improvements might be made. An administrator should be always non-content,—at least with himself. Towards the end of the greatest composition of modern times, when the struggle between good and evil has reached its acute and final stage, to the discomfiture of the latter, the angelic hosts sing: 'It is the man who continually strives and struggles forward whom it is in our power to save.' Those words I believe to be the very beginning of wisdom in the treatment of public business. If such ideas prevail, and I have no doubt that they will, at least under the *regime*, which is about to commence, those of you who are young, and may expect to see many Governors of Madras, will be able to look back upon a position which we now contemplate with some equanimity as on a day of very small things. God grant that no unwise impulse coming from without, no generous folly,—the most dangerous disease, as I think, which now threatens the British Empire,—may ever unhinge the system of wise, orderly and progressive Government, under which you all live, and in which you, Maharajah, and so many around me take an important part. No sentences more continually recur to my mind in contemplating recent events in the West than those, so fraught with warning, which were spoken at Rome by the greatest of Spanish orators:

"It is not enough to have succeeded. It is necessary at all costs to keep what you have got. A large experience teaches us how much easier it is found than to consolidate public liberties. For the first, our great but common and rudimentary virtue is sufficient,—the virtue of courage. For the second are required wisdom and prudence. Everything may be left in part to the hazards of the unforeseen everything except the fate of nations."

"It now only remains for me, in so far as my reply to the toast which you, Maharajah, have proposed is concerned, to say Farewell to such of the ladies and gentlemen present as I may not see again during the next few days, to wish them all manner of prosperity, to thank them for much kindness and support, and to ask the ladies more especially to do all that in them lies to advance the interest of those institutions in which they and my wife have so long co-operated. I have, however, before I sit down, a most agreeable duty laid upon me, namely, that of thanking you, Maharajah, as the mandatory of this company, for the splendid entertainment which you have provided. It is the hope, not of myself only, but of every one present, that you may year by year be more useful to your countrymen, and obtain ever more and more recognition from that paramount power whose efforts for their welfare you so ably and zealously assist."

THE *STATESMAN* DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Trevelyan, on Dec. 1, Mr. Phillips, standing counsel, said:—

In the case of the Empress *vs.* Robert Knight the solicitors for the accused have written the following letter to the Government Solicitor:—

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed we send you copy of letter received to-day from Messrs. Barrow and Orr, solicitors for the accused, Mr. Knight, formally withdrawing the charges made against the late Mr. Miller, the subject matter of this prosecution, together with a copy of our letter to them in reply, accepting the withdrawal and expressions of regret contained in these letters, on behalf of the representatives of the late Mr. Miller, and intimating that, so far as we and those we represent are concerned, this prosecution may now terminate. If you see no objection to so doing, we shall be glad if you will take steps to procure a *nolle prosequi* to be entered by the Advocate General under section 333 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or take such other steps, as you may see fit, to terminate this prosecution. This applies to both the indictments against Mr. Knight, and also includes the accused Mr. Barlow, who was acquitted under the first indictment, but has not yet been placed on trial under the second indictment. We shall feel obliged by your informing us in due course of the course the Advocate-General, or you yourself, will take in the matter."

Messrs. Barrow and Orr wrote on the same date the following:—

"No. 4151.
"20th November, 1886.

"Messrs. Dignam, Robinson and Sparkes.
"Empress *vs.* Knight.

"Dear Sirs,—As we have been informed by Mr. Yule that there has been some misconception of the nature and purpose of Mr. Knight's article of the 16th June, indicating a belief that, although Mr. Miller's character had been thereby cleared of the graver charges which were unfortunately brought against him by the *Statesman* upon information that proved to be incorrect, there were still some charges reflecting on his integrity that remained unwithdrawn, it seems to us that the case might properly be terminated by our formally withdrawing, on Mr. Knight's behalf, any part of that article that may seem to bear such a construction.

"As the article in question was approved, and, indeed, partly drafted, by ourselves, we necessarily know the view that inspired its publication, and that it was intended to be a complete withdrawal of every reflection that had been made in the *Statesman* upon Mr. Miller's integrity, with an expression of generous regret that the arrangement for this withdrawal had not been completed before his death.

"To place the matter beyond all doubt and without further reference to the article of the 16th June, we are now instructed to, and hereby withdraw, formally, on Mr. Knight's behalf, every charge in the articles complained of that reflects or may seem to reflect upon the probity or integrity of Mr. Miller, and to express Mr. Knight's regret that the charges were made in the *Statesman*, although in publishing them he acted in complete good faith and, as he believed, in the public interests, supposing them to be true.

"Mr. Knight will publish this letter in the *Statesman*.
"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "Barrow & Orr."

Messrs. Dignam, Robinson and Sparkes replied on the same date as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date withdrawing the charges made in the *Statesman* newspaper against the late Mr. T. de Burgh Miller, forming the subject matter of this prosecution, and, on behalf of the representatives of the late Mr. Miller, we accept the withdrawal and expression of regret therein contained, and, so far as we and those we represent are concerned, are willing that the prosecution should now terminate. We are forwarding a copy of your letter to the Government Solicitor, with a copy of this letter, and requesting him, if he should see no objection to so doing, to get a *nolle prosequi* entered by the Advocate-General under section 333 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or to take such other steps as he may see fit to terminate the prosecution both as regards Mr. Knight and Mr. Barlow. Please request your client to insert your letter in the *Statesman* as promised."

Upon these letters being submitted to the Advocate-General, he referred to the Government, and ascertained from the Government that there was no objection on their part to the prosecution being dropped, and we therefore came to the conclusion that the interests of justice would be satisfied if we were to adopt the suggestion and enter a *nolle prosequi*, which I now move to do with your Lordship's approval.

His Lordship: On behalf of the Advocate-General?

Mr. Phillips: Yes my Lord.

His Lordship: Under what Section?

Mr. Phillips: Under Section 333 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which runs as follows:—"At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate-General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court, on behalf of her Majesty, that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal, unless the presiding judge otherwise directs."

His Lordship: Is it necessary that the charge should go before a jury?

Mr. Phillips: I think not my Lord.

His Lordship: Of course, this is the beginning of the trial, is it not?

Mr. Phillips: These Acts are somewhat popularly worded, and it is quite possible that they considered a trial to be a proceeding even before it has been technically begun.

His Lordship: I do not see how a trial can begin until at any rate the defendants have pleaded. Probably it does not begin until they are given in charge to the jury.

Mr. Phillips: The reason of the thing would seem to be in favour of the view which we have taken, because it is obvious that a *nolle prosequi* cannot be acted upon, except either the interests of justice are satisfied without proceeding with the trial, or the evidence is such as not to warrant a trial. If, for instance, the evidence was not sufficient to justify a trial, it does seem hard that the accused should be called upon to plead at all when the Government authorities are satisfied that the accused ought not to be tried. A *nolle prosequi* would ordinarily, I think, apply specially to a case like this.

His Lordship: Is there anything else in the Acts which suggest when a trial is supposed to begin? I do not suppose it will be necessary to give a charge to the jury; but a trial must begin at some point.

Mr. Phillips: I believe there is some definition in which this has been kept in view.

His Lordship: It is not in the interpretation clauses.

Mr. Phillips: No, some difficulties may arise if the accused were called on to plead. If he has pleaded not guilty, it would rather militate against the apology which he has made, and, if he pleads guilty, he must be sentenced. Embarrassments, which would then arise, would not be any reason for going against the plain wording of the Act.

His Lordship: It seems to me that the accused is now on bail, and we will take it that when he surrenders to his bail the trial has begun.

Mr. Phillips: He has surrendered now.

His Lordship: I am told that Mr. Knight has surrendered to his bail, and I will take it his trial has begun. Then I can order all proceedings against Mr. Knight to be stayed and that he be discharged, and, furthermore, I take it that you wish that I direct that such discharge shall amount to an acquittal.

Mr. Phillips: I do not ask for that, my Lord, because he will be in no jeopardy.

His Lordship: He will be in jeopardy, because the charge will be still hanging over his head.

Mr. Phillips: I think it will not amount to an acquittal, because he could not in any case be charged with it again. An acquittal is somewhat inconsistent with the *nolle prosequi* we enter, because it is upon the ground of having withdrawn the matter complained of, and having tendered an apology, that we consider that the interests of justice have been satisfied; I do not ask for it, my Lord.

His Lordship: Then I will simply order the proceedings to be stayed, and Mr. Knight to be discharged.

Mr. Knight was accordingly discharged, and left the Court.

MR. DADABAI NOWROJEE ON BRITISH RESPONSIBILITIES IN INDIA.

Recently Mr. Dadabai Naoroji delivered an address in North Islington on "Our Responsibilities in India." Mr. Dadabai, in commencing his address, said, the question of the evening was not one he associated with any particular political party, but he appealed to the whole British people. The first aspect of the subject he would speak upon was with regard to the constitution of the Civil Service. On this matter the whole political and economic condition of India depended. As far back as 1833 a solemn promise was made to every subject of the throne in India, that religion, descent, or colour, should be no bar to office or employment in the East India Company. Lord Macaulay said, he was proud of having been one of those who framed the Bill, which included so noble and benevolent a clause. In 1858, after the close of the unhappy mutiny, the promise was repeated in the most solemn manner in a declaration of the Sovereign. Since then some attempt had been made to leave the service open for competition, but it had been only in a partial manner without any really faithful interpretation of the proclamation. The Duke of Argyll, Mr. Bright, the late Mr. Fawcett, Lord Ripon, Lord Hartington, had all at different times acknowledged this fact. Had the promises been fulfilled in the spirit in which they were made the condition of India would have been better and brighter, and more especially in a commercial sense would the country have been hundred timesbetter. What was commercially the connection between England and India? England sent goods to India worth from 13d. to 2s. per head per annum, after a connection of more than hundred years. After our having full economic and political control during all these years, had the relations between England and India been of a different character? Was India prosperous? That great Empire was anything but prosperous, but was, on the other hand, one of the poorest countries in the world. Its annual production was not half even that of Turkey. The income of England was £38 per head per annum, France £25, United States £33, South America £6, India hardly £2. And this after one hundred years of British rule! The time had come, then, for Englishmen, as rulers of India, to try and understand the position of their Empire, and remedy the evils of which he spoke. As to taxation, there was an utterly fallacious idea that India was lightly dealt with. But the fact was that India, on the £2 per head income, paid 18 per cent. in taxes for Government purposes, while in England the percentage was only 8. What were the reasons why India, which, in his opinion, was capable of paying the same rate of taxation as England, now felt so greatly the strain of that taxation? The reasons were various. One of the chief of them was the fact that India was as yet in effect under foreign rule, whereas our rule should assimilate as nearly as possible to native rule. So long as England went on draining the country of its material resources through this foreign agency, so long would the poverty of India continue. Every year from 20 to 30 millions were taken from the country in this way. Not only that, but English servants, after acquiring experience in administration, were withdrawn when they could be of most use, were pensioned, and came home. This was a moral evil as great even as the material. And now with regard to taxation had come the last straw. India had to remit 17 millions of money every year to England for what were called "home charges." But the rate of exchange had fallen from 2s. to 1s. 4d., and the result was the amount of produce which the Government had to send would have to be increased to the extent of seven or eight millions in order to make up the sum. It meant an increase of taxation on the natives to that extent. But it was impossible to grind a farthing more out of them than at present. The Government themselves confessed that the state of affairs would be an evil in any country; in a country such as India it was pregnant with danger. He agreed that the condition of affairs was becoming dangerous to the rulers themselves. The fact was that unless there was a great change, the people must either die off, or English rule must be overthrown. It must be one or the other. He was convinced, as the Indian people were convinced, that as soon as the state of affairs was properly understood, England would do fairly and justly. It had been the boast of England that she helped every struggling nationality to have self-government, to be free, to enjoy political rights which God had bestowed on Englishmen. Let England do the same for India; let her perform the promises contained in the solemn proclamation of 1858 made by the Queen. India wanted self-administration and self-legislation, and with this blessing conferred, the Empire would be knitted to England with a gratitude and loyalty worth more to this country than 50,000 soldiers. (Applause.) How was it to be done? The question was answered by the proclamation he had referred to. Let the Indian Civil Service be open, as the Queen had promised it should be. It was practically banned and barred to all but a few Indians who were able to come over to England to pass the examinations. The solution he proposed was the carrying out of a recommendation given by an Indian committee—that the Civil Service examinations should take place in India and England simultaneously, and the result be according to merit. (Applause.) Mr. Naoroji proceeded to refer to the economic position of the country and to advocate various reforms. India did not take goods from England to the extent of 1s. 6d. per head. It ought at least to be £1 per head; with some of our colonies English trade was £20 or £30 or £40. The natives were naturally industrious and productive, and would become so if allowed to, because prosperous England would be unable to supply all their wants. (Applause.) The economic condition of India was utterly unnatural, and at the bottom of it all was the simple fact that foreign rule was a curse, and that our rule in India ought to approximate to native rule. (Applause.)

CARD-SHARPING AT LONDON CLUBS.

THE PRINCE OF SHARPERS.

It is an open secret that a gang of card-sharpers have for several years been plying their trade not only in gambling-houses, but in certain London and Brighton clubs. They have varied this with trips to various watering-places after the London season is over. Some of the gang are mixed up with actresses, who help to entangle "flats." But quite the prince of sharpers is a man who has been at the work for about fifteen years' and is a past master in the art. He is a member of lots of clubs, and I have heard it computed that he must have landed over £50,000 at the least. He is assisted by a more or less attractive wife, and it was chiefly through falling in love with her that one poor fellow, some five years ago, lost more than £5,000 at ecarte at one sitting in his rooms at Brighton. The lucky winner of this sum began with no income at all; and yet up to the time he married he lived at the rate of quite £3,000 a year. His wife has an income of a few hundreds, and he now manages to live quite *en millionnarie*. At Paris he is well known; his wife's arrival and her dresses are described in *Le Boulevard*, *Gil Blas*, and similar papers. He has made various paying trips to gambling places abroad, where, when he has picked up men who won at the tables, his wife would invite them in "to supper and a smoke;" and then he and his confederates skinned them. This worthy is reputed to have added to his other accomplishments that of "bonnet" to a club.

HOW THE CARD-SHARPER "READIES" THE PACK.

A well-informed contributor gave the following description of the sharper's mode of operation:—Whatever may be the game played, the objects of the sharper are these: firstly, so to arrange the pack, when shuffling it, that the winning cards shall fall to his share; and, secondly, to avoid or neutralize the cut, which would of course upset any previous arrangement. Most persons know that ecarte is played with ten cards, dealt as follows: the first two to the adversary, and the next two to the dealer, then three to the adversary, and the last three to the dealer, the eleventh being turned up as trump-card. It is therefore obvious that, if the pack could be so arranged as to cause the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh cards from the top to be of the same suit, and the cut could be avoided, the dealer would necessarily hold three trumps. For example, we will suppose that the four cards in question are the king, queen, knave, and ace of hearts in the order named; the dealer in this case will turn up the ace and hold the three other honours in his hand. Difficult as it may seem to a novice, this operation of arranging or, as sharpers term it, "readying" the pack is very easy. At ecarte the tricks made are not turned, but lie face upwards on the table. Thus, at the end of a hand, there are eleven cards facing upward—*i.e.*, the ten played cards and the trump-card. It will often occur that among the eleven four are to be found of the same suit. We will suppose these to be four spades. In gathering up the cards to shuffle them in readiness for his next deal, the cheat contrives to place these four on the top of the pack—a feat which a small amount of practice will enable him to perform in an apparently natural and careless manner. In shuffling he conveys seven more cards from the middle of the pack to the top. The four spades are now, of course, in the wished-for position, having become eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh from the top. The "readying" is completed, and if the sharper could now deal without having the pack cut, he would turn up the eleventh and find the three others in his hand, thus holding three trumps out of five cards—a proportion more than sufficient to ensure victory.

THE "BRIDGE" AND THE "PASS."

The operation of avoiding, or rather of neutralizing, the cut, which is the very backbone of the card-sharper's art, is rather more difficult, and is generally performed by one of two methods, termed respectively the "bridge" and the "pass." In the former method the sharper, at the end of his shuffle—the cards being still held backs uppermost in the left hand—takes some twelve or fifteen of the underneath cards lengthwise between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand and throws them on the top of the pack, at the same time giving them a slight squeeze outwards which causes them to assume an imperceptible curve. When placed on the table to be cut the pack will now, owing to this curve or "bridge," present in the middle very slight gap almost invisible to the eye; and experience shows that the odds are twenty to one that the adversary will cut exactly at that very spot, thus taking off the twelve or fifteen cards thrown on the top and bringing the "readied" portion of the pack back to its original position. The second method mentioned, the "pass;" is infinitely more difficult of performance. To give some idea of it, we will suppose the cards have just been cut, and will call the lifted-off portion A and the remainder B. The sharper now takes up A in his right hand and passes it into the left. He then takes up B, also in his right hand, and apparently places it on A. If he really did so, this way of taking up the cards—a very common one—would be quite fair and honest; but he does not. At the exact moment when he appears to be reuniting A and B he quickly slips the tip of the little finger of his left hand between them; and then, before the right hand is removed, by a marvellously rapid motion of the fingers of the left hand, B is passed underneath A; and the whole pack resumes its original position as if it had never been cut at all.

MARKED CARDS AT BACCARAT.

At baccarat *chemin de fer*, the most popular of all round games, the method employed by English sharpers is the "slip," an operation also termed "second-pulling." For this purpose specially manufactured cards called "readers" are used, which are sold at as high a rate as five guineas a pack. The eights, nines, tens, and court cards,—the most important at baccarat—are distinguished by minute marks on the back, quite imperceptible to the unitiated, but plainly discernible by the experienced *grec*. Having acquired the faculty of dealing the second, third, or even fourth card, while appearing to honestly deal the top one, the "second-puller" is enabled by the use of "readers" to give himself and his adversary practically what cards he pleases, and thus to reduce winning to a mathematical certainty.

THE SHARPERS AND DRUNKEN MEN.

Card-sharpers generally object to play high with a drunken man, unless it be for ready money, on the ground that, although the difficulty of cheating is thereby reduced to a minimum, intoxication is often successfully pleaded in bar of settlement. Still, as the following facts will show, this weakness is sometimes turned to good account:—A few years ago a London merchant, while staying at Scarborough, was invoigled into playing whist with three casual acquaintances in his own room at the hotel. The play was high, but not for ready money; during the evening drink flowed freely, and the victim became intoxicated. On the following morning one of his over-night companions called and handed him £50, which he professed to have lost to him. Though quite oblivious of the events of the night, the merchant incautiously accepted the money. Shortly afterwards the two others appeared on the scene with winning accounts for some hundreds of pounds. Under other circumstances the victim might have disputed their claims; but, although strongly suspecting a swindle, he had put himself entirely out of court by accepting the first payment, and, to avoid further trouble, signed a cheque for the full amount. Knowing with whom they were dealing, the sharpers had not hesitated to risk £50 in order to secure payment of ten times that sum. On his return to town he instituted inquiries and received proof positive that he had been duped by three notorious gentlemen-sharpers.

A NIGHT'S PLAY AT A WEST-END CLUB.

Recently stories have been current of enormous sums changing hands nightly at a certain old-established gambling club not far from St. James's-street. Some scandalized person has written to one of the newspapers a letter in which he states that on a late occasion three men sat down to play ecarte at the said club, and that one of their number, who had dined "not wisely but too well," was at a certain period of the evening a loser of £100,000. If this story be true—it has not been contradicted—we are at once carried back to the days of "the plunging Marquis" and of the "six to one to £30,000" Hamilton-Mitchell bet. It is added that when the £1,000,000 had been reduced to limits within which the winners thought payment possible, play ceased; and that on the following morning one of them called on the loser with stamped bills to the tune of £26,000 for his acceptance. Repudiation, a lengthened discussion, and reference to the arbitration of a friend followed.

HOW TO DEAL WITH SHARPERS.

Another correspondent, who was also well acquainted with the sharpers and their ways, recommended that the best way to deal with the *grecs du grand monde* was unhesitating repudiation pending an inquiry into their antecedents, and gave the following example of the success of his plan:—Some short time ago a friend of mine lost £900 to a member of the gang in question. Having luckily heard of the fact late at night, I called on him early on the following day, and requested him to inform me of the exact circumstances under which he had incurred this debt. He did so; and his narrative fully convinced me that he had been swindled by an adroit *sauteur de coupe* and his "bonnet." I immediately revealed to him the plot to which he had fallen a victim, and begged him not to pay one single penny. "How can I refuse to pay?" he replied. "They are in good society, members of my club, and well-known men. If I repudiate there will be a row and an appeal to the committee of the club where we played, and I shall probably be expelled." There will be nothing of the kind I answered. Simply write that you decline to pay without giving any reasons, and you will never hear of the matter again. My friend luckily for him took my advice and my prophecy proved to be perfectly correct.

GAMBLING-HOUSE KEEPERS AND THEIR PROFITS.

With regard to the profits that accrue to the keepers of gambling-houses, a correspondent wrote:—I know that a percentage on the gambling of the evening goes steadily into the pockets of the proprietors; and I also know that this percentage has often amounted to as much as £100 a night. There are various ways of extracting this large profit. Sometimes a discount is demanded for changing cheques, and it is a sufficiently heavy discount. The more usual plan is to charge a fee collected by the waiter for each game that is played. This fee is levied on the banker, and each time that the bank changes hands the fee is paid. It is upon these fees that the proprietors of the club rely, and not upon their mutton chops and claret. It is also a fact that one of the proprietors often keeps the bank himself, or that it is kept by a friend of his. Now, I do not desire to be uncharitable; but I wish to remark—and my language is plain—that a banker at baccarat has certain distinct advantages of which he can avail himself if he is so disposed, and can so cover his fee for taking the bank, and make a handsome profit into the bargain. At many West-end gambling clubs it is no uncommon thing for a young man to lose three or four thousand pound in a night.

PARISIAN GAMBLING CLUBS.

A Parisian journal has been making some inquiries regarding the number of gaming-houses and gambling-clubs in the "capital of civilization" and the amount of money which changes hands in them. If the information be trustworthy, it is indeed startling. There are twenty-four of these *tripots* in Paris, and between six and seven millions sterling are computed to have been lost there during the last five years. The minimum profits of the banks in the clubs are put down at £240 daily, and in the less select gambling-houses at £40. Taking the average at £80 per day, the total for the five years comes out at the respectable figure of three-and-a-half millions sterling. Nearly another two-and-a-half millions are set down as the five years' "picking" of the croupiers and *preteurs*. Some of these men make enormous incomes, and it is certainly well within the mark to put down their receipts at an averege of £4,000 per annum. Then there is another half-million for the salaries of administrators and their staffs.

WHY NOT SAVE EMIN BEY?

Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"When the Egyptian Soudan was finally closed by the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon at his post, three European Governors of the Southern Egyptian provinces were cut off from civilization, and have remained so ever since. These were Slatin Bey, Governor of Darfur, Lupton Bey, Governor of the Bahar-el-Ghazal, and Emin Bey, Governor of the Equatorial Province. Of these the two former had surrendered to the Mahdi previously to the capture of Khartoum, and are said to have professed themselves Mahomedans in order to save their lives. So far as is known, they are alive in captivity at or near Khartoum up to the present time. Emin Bey, on the other hand, has successfully resisted all the attacks of the insurgents, and on the 1st of January last was still exercising his functions as Governor of the province entrusted to his charge by General Gordon. Before saying more about this remarkable man, it should be mentioned that, besides the Governors above spoken of, two other Europeans were left shut up in the Egyptian Soudan in 1884—Dr. W. Junker and Captain Casati. Dr. Junker, a distinguished German traveller, who has contributed many articles to Petermann's "Mittheilungen," left his home in 1879 on a scientific expedition into the Niam-Niam country, and for the further investigation of the course of the mysterious river Welle, in Central Africa. After seven years' absence from his friends, who have sent two expeditions out to his succour, the welcome news has recently arrived that Dr. Junker has reached Msalala, the English missionary station on the south coast of Lake Victoria Nyanza, whence he will have no difficulty in returning home by Zanzibar. Of Captain Casati's fate there is no certain intelligence, but he is believed to be safe along with Emin Bey, to whose exploits we will now return.

"The accomplished Austrian physician, now known as Emin Bey, went to the Soudan some twelve years ago, rather with the idea of making scientific collections we believe, than for any other purpose. But, when appointed by Gordon four years afterwards Governor of the Equatorial Provinces, he speedily showed that he was not less able to make a name for himself in politics than in science. The province that he took over with a yearly deficit of £39,000 returned three years afterwards a surplus of £8,000 to Khartoum. The enormous area which he ruled over was repeatedly traversed in all directions by the energetic Governor, with the object of suppressing disturbances and opening up new routes for commerce. The slave traffic was rigorously suppressed, and the transit of other articles of trade encouraged. The country was thus reduced to such a state of quietude that, as Mr. R. W. Felkin, who passed through Emin Bey's country in 1879, tells us, if it 'were not for the wild beasts, one could travel over its whole extent armed only with a walking-stick!' Let us see what this experienced traveller says of the Governor personally, when he visited Lado, the capital of the Equatorial Province, in that year:—"Dr. Emin is a perfect gentleman, and does all in his power to help a stranger, being one of the most unselfish men I ever met with. His great object in life is to make the people, over whom he has control, happy and contented, and to do as much as possible to raise and educate them. How much he has done will never be known, but to this I can bear testimony: slavery and ill-treatment of the natives have ceased in all his provinces; the natives are on friendly terms with the soldiers, and all live together in peace and prosperity.' Again, Mr. Felkin tells us Dr. Emin Bey 'works very hard, and in addition to his official duties finds time to collect most valuable geographical and meteorological notes. When in Lado he superintends the hospital for the whole province, the institution possessing only one assistant, who knows very little of medical practice beyond dispensing.' What has been already said is, we think, sufficient to give an idea of how Emin Bey has performed his duties in Central Africa. Besides this, he was in constant communication with his learned friends in Europe on matters of geography, ethnology, and natural history. In 1883 all this came to an end on the outbreak of the Mahdi's rebellion, and the last intelligence received from Emin Bey was dated in the autumn of that year. After three years' silence a batch of letters have, within the last few days, reached Europe from Emin Bey. They are dated from Wadelai, one of the Egyptian stations founded by him, which is situated on the left bank of the Upper Nile, some twenty miles north of the Luta Nzige, or Lake Albert. They announce to various friends that, after many desperate struggles with the insurgents, the heroic writer was still holding his own against every attack. Although he had been informed by the Mahdists of the capture of Khartoum and of the death of Gordon, he was by no means convinced of these facts, and had no intention whatever of deserting the province and people committed to his care until he had received special orders to that effect from those who had placed him in command.

"Emin Bey's appeals for assistance and information, which arrived at the same time, were, no doubt, addressed to the Egyptian Government, who, by direct orders of our Ministry, have been warned to give up all attempts to recover the Soudan. It is therefore a question for the English Ministers to consider what answer should be given to the Governor of the Equatorial Province of Egypt. Is Emin Bey to be ordered to make his escape as best he can, and to surrender his well-organized territories and faithful people to be ravaged and slaughtered by the insurgents, or is he to receive such an amount of support and relief as will enable him to continue his prosperous sway? There can be little doubt what the answer of England will be if appealed to on this question. The black crime of the desertion of Gordon still weighs upon the national conscience. To save from destruction the only one of his lieutenants who has maintained his post amid all the disasters that have overrun the Soudan would be at least some palliation of our past misdeeds. It is therefore, not to be doubted that help in some form ought to be rendered to this valiant hero. There is, as we are assured by the best authorities, no difficulty whatever in the matter. It is simply a question of money. A telegram to our Consul at Zanzibar and a credit of a few thousand pounds will suffice to equip in a very short time such an expedition as is at present required to carry supplies to Emin Bey and to enable him to continue to hold his own. But it must be sent *at once*. The route to Wadelai from Zanzibar, *via* Tabora Msalala and Unyoro, is well known and has been just traversed in the contrary direction by Dr. Junker who would probably be too pleased himself to conduct the relief sent out to his friend and recent companion. At all events we are well assured that competent volunteers would be easily found to have the honour of carrying succour to the sole remaining lieutenant of General Gordon."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Regius, 2,119 tons, Captain Kayll, obtained her port clearance on Saturday evening for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa, 1,239 tons, Capt. Withers, cleared the day before yesterday, for Rangoon and Moulmein, laden.

The s.s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Schumacker, cleared on Saturday last, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers, for Mauritius via Pondicherry.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf. She is laden and carries Mr. Moran and one servant for Kurrachee, Mr. D. M. Slater, Mrs. Slater, child and a nurse, Mr. F. E. Taylor, and Mr. Remington.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain Russell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Plowder and two children, Major W. E. G. Johnstone, Capt. J. D. Halon, Mr. H. Hardie, Capt. Brown, and Mr. Pacsivian and 42 deck and 62 deck passengers, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf. She leaves after the arrival of the overland mails in Bombay.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain Thomas G. Knox, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last, with a cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3rd ult.:—Col. Swinton Browne, Rev. Dr. Bissel, Miss Julia Bissel, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. David Denby, Mr. and Mrs. Gaven and child, Miss Graves, Mrs. C. M. Harris and two children, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. F. H. Hammond, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Miss Scudder, Rev. and Mrs. Scott and child.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
4th December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roxburgh..	1419	......	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur ..	2130	......	C	P. & O. Co.
,, China	1391	Fletcher	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfott	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Darwin	1679	......	..	......
,, Arago	1061	H. Sutherland..	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henzada	1377	......	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Empire	137.	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
,, Aspatria....	1921	G. Veale...........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
,, Cy. of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greeve ..	P	Sir C. Forbes.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
,, Atrato.......	2366	J. Gordon	...	......

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Nubia (s)...........	Knox	Liverpool, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Regus (s)	Kayll	Calcutta.
	Victoria (s)	Russel	Liverpool.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The Steamer Arabia obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels commenced to load from Saturday last:—
Steamer Nubia, for Aden and Marseilles.
,, Prince Llewellyn, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.
30 Anger Head (s) ... Macey ...... Cheribone, Nov. 16.
Secundra (s) ...... Russell ...... Singapore, Nov. 11.
Dec.
1 Hector (s) .... Newcomb .. Natal, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.—Steamers Koembodia and Nowshera. Barque Linore.
Dec. 1.—Steamers Irthington and Khandalla. Ship Ear of Jersey.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Dec.
1 Ballaarat (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Nerbudda (s) .... Rangoon.
Sumatra .... Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
2 Malda (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 4.

From Liverpool.

City of Carthage (s), 9 cases machinery, Shaik Adam Esoofbhai; 250 boxes bar-soap, E. Mahomedali.
Merton Hall (s), 25 cases tobacco, F. Massoty and Co; 51 drums turpentine, M. M. Mody and Co.

From London.

Assam (s), 55 cases brandy, D. Cowasji.
Henzada (s), 36 cases medicine, Ewart Latham and Co.
Surat (s), 3 cases perfumery, F. Bozzoni.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 1 case parasols and umbrellas, Shroff Bros.; 4 cases boots and shoes, A. Abdoolali.
Assam (s), 1 box jewellery, Marcks and Co.
Peshawar (s), 1 case boots and shoes, A. Abdoolali and Co.

From Glasgow.

Clan Graham (s), 10 cases whisky, C. Bonnevialle and Co.
Clan Sinclair (s), 105 gallons whisky, Thomson and Taylor.
Victoria (s), 8 cases provision, W. Watson and Co.
City of Carthage (s), 2 hogsheads whisky, Byculla Club.
China (s), 33 cases whisky, Dajibhai Dadabhai.

From Melbourne.

Ganges (s), 2 cases claret, The Co-operative Stores.

From Marseilles.

Manilla (s), 50 cases brandy, Green and Read.
Assam (s), 1 case gold and metal watches, H. Vogel and Co.

From Trieste.

Assam (s), 2 cases gold and silver thread, A. Blascheck and Co.
Pandora (s), 17 cases soap, A. Salleybhai.

From Venice.

Assam (s), 50 cases butter, E. Latham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 4.

For Liverpool.

Roxburgh (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co; 53 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalji; 2,557 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 444 bales cotton, Damji Heerji; 103 bales cotton, N. Jaitha.
Victoria (s), 25 bales wool, T. Chimandas.
Lady Armstrong (s) 58 bales wool, Hurjivan Vasanji.

London.

Peshawar (s), 510 cwts olibanum, Rawji Bhowanji; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, Lang, Moir and Co; 34 cwts Colombo roots, T. Morarji; 2,130 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,689 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 750 cwts barley, Lang, Moir and Co; 23 bales hides, P. Damji; 45 cwts mother o'pearl shells, V. Purusram.
Henzada (s), 218 cwts deer horns, R. Nixon and Co; 5 casks Indian chutney, D. P. Batha and Co; 7 bales cow and buffalo hides, H. Jamall; 75 cwts patch leaves, E. Heptoola; 1,000 cwts linsed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Lamont (s), 101 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, W. Bell and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co.
Empire (s), 500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

For Antwerp.

China (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Worsely Hall (s) 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 2,700 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co. 200 bales, F. Sauquet and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co; 225 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Marseilles.

Peshawar (s), 375 cwts gingelly seed, J. Kachiri.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia (s), 84 bales cotton, R. Luchmandas.

HIGH COURT—December 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Gulam Hossein Meya Jan and others.—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

877-90—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. L. N. Banaji and others.—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L. and O.

Long Causes.

477-85—T. H. Pearse (for pauper) Butta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunput.—Payne, G. and S.

389-84—Khunderao M.—Bapooji Casinath and another vs. Nursidas Jetram and another.—Little, S. F. and N.

376-84—Crawford and B.—Morarji Sewji vs. Gocaldas Mulji and others.—Craigie, L. and O., and Pestonji and R.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.

493-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismalkhan Husseinkhan vs. Abdebhai Kurrimbhai—P., G. and S., N. and H., M. and B., B. and H., and F., D. and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

423-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Danji Bhoja and others vs. Cooverbai.

442-86—Nanu and H.—L. de Souza vs. S. de Souza.

451-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Haji Ismail Haji Oosman vs. Haji Abdulla Haji A. Settur.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

275-86—Chalk and W.—Dhunna Puncharia and others vs. Gowrabai and others.—In person. Part heard.

251-86—Hore, C. and B.—Dharamsey Meghjee vs. Damodhur Meghji and others.—Little, S. F. and N.

286-86—Balk. and B.—Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanji Khursetji.—Wadia and G.

288-86—R. Skipsey.—Mankimbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Mottibai—Tyabji and D. Partheard.

136-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewundas vs. Dadabhoy Pestonji—Ardesir, H. and D.

324-85—Khunderao M.—Nanbhai and others vs. Fatmabai—Payne, G. and S.

302-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Moothumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khataumul and others.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.—Crawford and B.

50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another vs. Muddon Madhowrao and others—Thakurdas, D. and C.

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Sooderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.

Admiralty Suit.

5-85—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity.—Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govardhun and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others.—Crawford and B. Part heard.

222-81—Little, S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.

327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S. F. and N.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C. C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L. S. F. and N.

240-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Koreji Kessowji and others vs. Nathu Lallji and others.—Little, S. F. and N.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hassunbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd.—Winter and B.

287-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G. I. P. R. Co.—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 3.

Daniel, Lieut., Bo. 1st N. Lanc. Regt., on duty, from Quetta.

Marshall, Lieut., Bo. 2nd R. Fus., on duty, from Deolali.

December 4.

Browne, Col., Bl., 6th P. I., from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 3.

Ffinch, Lieut., Bo., 2nd N. Staffd. Regt., to rejoin, to Aden.

Daniel, Lieut., Bo., 1st N. Lanc. Regt., on duty, to Mhow Meade, Lieut., Bl., 3rd Cavy., Hyd. Cont., on duty, to Madras.

Johnstone, Major, Mad., 1st Infy. H. C., from furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 6, 1886.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders. Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company, aiming and position drill for recruits on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

J. J. Hospital, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Cottage, Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.
St. Peter's School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British School Cadets will parade at the oval and Queen's Statue as above, as no recruit will be allowed to commence target-practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drill. All recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. The following promotions are sanctioned in E. Company from this date:—Corpl. Gilder, to be Sergt. vice W. Read; Lce. Corpls. Lane, Ford and Thomas to be Corpls, vice Carroll Neil and Valentine. Volrs. Robinson, Chilts, Crowly, Kingsley, Paes, and Hopkins to be Lce Corpls.

3. There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding Companies on Wednesday the 8th Inst., at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's, at 5-30 p.m., to discuss issue of ammunition.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2473, Vol. W. H. Steele, to B Company; No. 2474, Vol. A. Plunkett, to E. Company; No. 2475, Vol. W. G. Kelly, A. Company.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Adjt.-Genl's Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 3rd December, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

16th Bo Infy—Lieut L J Mathias, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Bo Infy, to be Wing Officer.

(Lieut Mathias will remain attached to the 9th Bo Infy until further orders.)

With reference to G G O, No. 587 of 1886 Surgn-Major W F Burnett, Medical Staff, is appointed to do duty in the Presidency Circle.

Under instructions received from Horseguards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

I. Major H. W. Brackenbury 5-1, Northern Divn, has been appointed to 8-1 C F Divn, R A.

II. Lieut C T Bell, B-2 is transferred to No. 1-1 Scottish Divn, R A, and will join it.

The following transfer is ordered with effect from the 1st Jan., 1887.

Army Schoolmaster S G Gooter, from the 2nd Bl Royal Lancaster Regt to the 1st Bl Oxford L I.

The undermentioned Officer and Medical Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

26th Bo I—Major J R Watson, S C, to remain at the Neilgherries, from 6th Dec, 1886 to 4th April, 1887 on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the S C, in extension of the leave granted in G O C, No 295, of 1886.

Sub. Medical Dept—Assist Apothy N D'Sylva, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, in extension from 7th Sept to 17th Nov, 1886 under the Rules of 1875.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....48,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....480,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS $500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Mandeve's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
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Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
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Queerunmeier-Roseuberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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Los Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Lenville	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Le Roc de Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lamite	,, 25 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
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Cognac, Fine Champagne } Munzer- Red Stars } quite	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	
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	Rs. a.
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Military Secretary to the Viceroy,

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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

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BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

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GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

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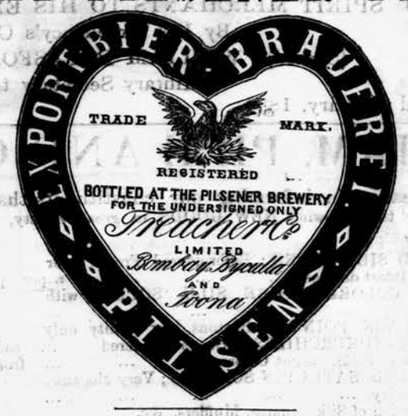

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COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

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All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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WHITE CREAM AND BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

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Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from 7 to 10
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Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

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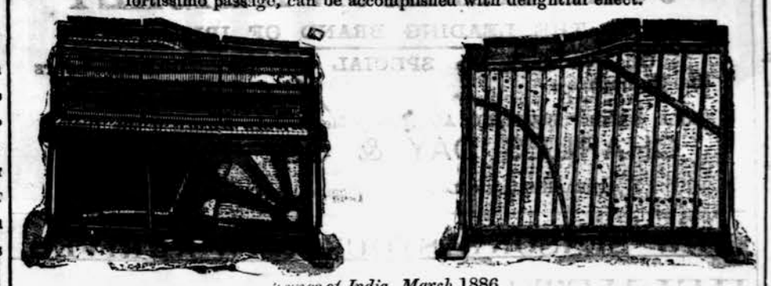
Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India, March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

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A single piece may be kept four days for Eigh Annas.

The parcels cannot be sent for, and after four days music not returned is booked to account. A single piece may be kept four days for eight annas. If one piece only is kept, the credit rate is charged; if two or more pieces, the cash rate is allowed; if paid at the time of return. Cataloguet with the REDUCED RATE post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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GUARANTEED FAST against soap, soda, and sun-light, also against perspiration, acids, and ammonia, and considered by many Regiments to be the best Khakhi Drills in India.

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OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

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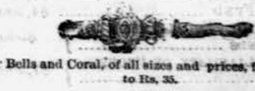
"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*



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Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts
Rs. 7 Cash.

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Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible, and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

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Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

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Small „	17

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Large Size	80

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoa-nut in ivory stained black.

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